PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

Milk

No. 54,009.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday, P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
26th Jan.	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9305
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6625
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10609
30th „	CALEDONIA	7538		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10612		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 21st *December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
*SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4306	P. Badesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4306	P. Badesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5909	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7585	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5930	R. Colleiani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5930	R. Colleiani	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sasoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LANGA	2,170	Mon.	28th Jan.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	31st Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	1st Feb.	10 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 31st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo outthrough bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 24th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombass, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th *January*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or

BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDINO	4,890	D. Costa	15th Mar. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb.* 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belato	17th Mar.‡ „
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	490
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool via London	590	960	470	730	490	640
Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	„	40	„	40	„

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
*	City of Manchester	5,351	Jan.	2	Jan.	18	Jan.	24	Jan. 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	„	12	„	23	Feb.	3	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,258	„	26	Feb.	7	„	13	„ 24
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,549	Feb.	2	„	14	„	28	Marc 26
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	„	11	„	24	Marc	9	„ 24
†	City of London *	9,000	„	21	Marc	4	„	18	Apl. 14
**	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc	1	„	12	„	23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartago	4,524	„	11	„	23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	„	19	„	31	„	13	„ 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl.	10	Apl.	21	May	2	May 9
○	City of Agra	4,908	„	17	„	29	„	11	„ 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,487	„	29	May.	10	„	21	„ 28

Constitute the Express Service.

Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡Carries also second saloon passengers.

All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlhauer	29th Jan. 1907
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	8th Feb. 1907
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb. 1907
SOMALI	2655	Birsh	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,

Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lioyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Tairen	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD. FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places of Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

HUGON GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, conchmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action ...	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement...	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

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"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

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PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Designs and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JANUARY, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Penang.	Kobe.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE & JENTS.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

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99 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Del

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "CABOTO," of The Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 16 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the First of February, 1907, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be REVISED. For details and further information see Poster and Sheet Time Table at Stations or apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 23RD JANUARY, 1907.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

Re: THE ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARDS OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL L. M. & S. CANDIDATES, 1906.

APPLICATIONS from intending competitors will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 31st January, 1907, in connection with the Examinations for the award of the Scholarships etc., as follows :—

a. The Hunter Prize for Proficiency in Ophthalmology.
b. The C. F. Khory Scholarship for proficiency in Gynoecology and Diseases of Women.
c. The Dinbai Dinshaw Wachia Prize of Books for proficiency in Gynoecology and Diseases of Women.
d. The Hewlett Prize in Hygiene.

2. Only those who had been fifth year students during the Sessions 1905-06, need apply.

3. The precise date of the Examination will be notified in course of Time.

4. With a view to facilitate communication, it is particularly desired that accuracy be maintained in regard to the addresses, while submitting applications.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., *Lieut. Colonel*, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE POST of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, in the Tanjore District, will fall vacant from 1st April, 1907. Salary Rs. 600-10-900, the increments being annual. Batta Rs. 4 per diem. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the President, District Board, not later than the 22nd February, 1907.

J. P. BEDFORD,
President, District Board,
TANJORE.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY (Modi Bunder) as under :—

DAILY.

Bombay Dep. 7-30 A.M. Elephanta Dep. 11-15 A.M.
Elephanta Arr. 8-23 „ Bombay Arr. 12-15 P.M.

FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY.

Bombay Dep. 4-0 P.M. Elephanta Dep. 6-30 P.M.
Elephanta Arr. 4-45 „ Bombay Arr. 7-15 „

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Class	1	0	0
Second Class	0	6	0
Third Class	0	2	0

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian :—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed harwoods, the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Howrah.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F.O.R. at Howrah.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Station after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Tenders should be returned filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1907, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

POPULAR HANDBOOKS
ON
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A Series of Popular Manuals on Scientific Subjects written by Specialists, and profusely illustrated. Size 6in. by 4in. Cloth, 12 As. each.

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Life in the Seas.
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The Cotton Plant.
Geographical Discovery.
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Ice in the Present and Past.
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Life's Mechanism.
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Bird Life.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
120 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s. 3d. &c. sizes.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Cropped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 120 pages, and this portion alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 1d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of Aches and Pains of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Croup, Neuralgia, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
MASSAGE with
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
is known to give best results, TO MASSAGE IN AS EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
350 *pages, Illustrated*, Cloth Board Covers.
"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge which are practical and useful, which are indispensable to the Household."—*London Daily Express.*
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ELLIMAN'S
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AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO NIGHT
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1907
At 9-30 p.m.
2nd and LAST,

GRAND CONCERT
Given by the
CELEBRATED VIOLIN VIRTUOSO
HERR PREMYSLAV.

Kindly assisted by Miss. SCHMUCK .....Piano.

1. Concerto D-minor ..... Wieniawski.
2. *a.* Gondoliere ..... Ries.
b. Ave Maria ..... Schubert.
c. Romanza Andaluza ..... Sarasate.
3. The Devil's Trill ..... Tartini.
4. *a.* Humoresque ..... Dvorak.
b. Am Camin ..... Schumann.
c. L'Abeille ..... Schubert.
d. Danses Tziganes..... Nachez.

Tickets at Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.

The Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs.
MARCKS & Co. Ld.,

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
Piano Saloon, Fort.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS:

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.
GENERAL SKATING :
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Cotton AND WASTE.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., near the building, burnt by the late fire in Duncan Street, Bhiwpuri, on account by the Insurance offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton and waste, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 25th January, 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The basis of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED,—For Zanzibar, East Africa, A SHORTHAND WRITER & Typist. Good salary to capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to No. 1625 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—WANTED a Practical WEAVING MASTER, for an upcountry Cotton Mill for Plain and Dobby Weaving, both Coarse and Fine, Light and Heavy Sizing. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 according to qualification Apply sharp, stating age and credentials to No. 1616, Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Barr, Brand new Billiard Table. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As 12 Dinner served till late hours.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

BOILER.—FOR SALE one Boiler in excellent condition, used 18 months only, 150 pressure guaranteed Size 20×7. By best English Manufacturer. For full particulars &c. Apply No, 1589 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

PREMIER and Royal Enfield CYCLES can only be had from their Sole Agents WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. No. 1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery, Reed and Barton's Best Electroplat (sil ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DURASH & Co, 87, Medows Street.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Re. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheap, a best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Prove Notices. Price :—Rs. 2.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRISLAURIN & Co. Church Gate Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 16-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8018, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ob. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Place-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Price Current Office, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Reay House, Apollo Bunder, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almirahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes, presses, chest of drawers, wind proof-lamps, rich tab e ornaments, Brussel's carpet, etc., the property of A. W. BOOKER, Esq., proceeded upcountry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m. the remaining stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort by order of the concerned consisting of a lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6-penny novels, glass door book cases, book shelves and stands, writing tables, benches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, whatnots bookstand, cupboard, almyrah chest of drawers, dressing, washhand writing tables, Hummond Universal Typewriter.

1 stand camera, ½ size, by Godolph with Dalmeyer stigmatic lens and accessories.

1 hand camera, post card size, Kodak, No. 3 A, with accessories.

1 complete amateurs' outfit for photography.

At 3 p. m.

Several new and second-hand bicycles.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 double seated brougham,
The property of a gentleman going home—
1 rubber-tyred light victoria with pole and shaft by the Press Fort Coach Factory, in good order.
1 set plated mounted double harness by Dunnett, made to order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 25TH, JANUARY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following unclaimed article such as one big pearl, gold earrings, gold buttons, gold rings, gold kanthi, gold chains, pieces of gold, silver watch with silver chain, leather purse, new hand bags, blankets, carpet, motars, umbrella, brass utensils etc.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis with a handsome strong gulf arab horse and harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, telescopic dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cane furniture, table ornaments, rich pictures, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand table, almyrahs and chest-of-drawers, camera, photographic kit, guns and revolvers, mooni mattings, alluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of A. R. Scott, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one large telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, large sideboards, drawing room suites lined with velvet cushion, Chesterfield sofas, drawing room, large size cabinets single and double door mirror almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one teak and blackwood revolving top, writing table with master key, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of S. A. Nathan, Esq. (changing his residence.)

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th February, 1907, at 2 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as the Ground Floor, Meher Mansion," opposite the Bandstand. the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, drawing room suite cabinets, almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of L. Thyse Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 25th JANUARY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF immovable property at Kamatipura 1st Street.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, at the instance of the executors of the will of Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, the mortgagee, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of March, 1904, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Aboma Sayana Paundi, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1907, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 1st Street, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3374 to 3377, 2378, New Nos. 10174, 10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10180, Old Survey Nos. 2951 to 2956 and New Survey No. 5754, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1081 (1) and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On the east by the house of Abco Safiooo, on the west by the house of Jairam Dhurmaji, on the north by the Kamatipura 1st Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jamsetjee, Rustomjee and Devidas, attorneys for the mortgage, or from the Undersigned.

SALE of Japanese Lacquered Wood and Bamboo Furniture, Porcelain, Bronseware, Satsuma Silk, Embroidery, etc.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales room, at 2-30 p.m., a large consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of wooden carved and panelled door-cabinets, one carved lady's writing tables, toilet table with looking glass, lacquered wall and tables cabinets, lacquered music stands, teaboys, carved teapoys and garden seats inlaid and painted screens, inlaid and painted lacquered panels, silk embroidered fire screens, lacquered cover, photo and picture albums, bronze and antimony figures, metal ash traps, smoking sets crumbs, trays, silk embroidered table covers, porcelain tea sets, tea pots, plates, jugs and small collection of Satsuma vases bowls plates, etc.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1907.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Many years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES
FOR THE
NEW YEAR.

SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL
BY AN EMINENTLY POPULAR AUTHOR.

THE CROOKED WAY
BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.
Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.
(COMMENCED ON JANUARY 3RD.)

A SERIES OF
BRIGHT ARTICLES
IN LIGHTER VEIN.
Written in attractive and pleasing style, and dealing with subjects of great public interest.
[Appearing every FRIDAY.]

PROGRAMME.

1. "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE,"
by J. H. YOXALL, M.P.
Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.

2. "IF I WERE A MILLIONAIRE,"
by WILLIAM LE QUEUX.
Mr. Le Queux has novel ideas as to the dispessal of his million.

3. "CURIOSITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY LIFE,"
by A. W. LUCY.
Toby, M.P.," tells amusing incidents of the use and abuse of "Privilege," including how a facetious Irishman "spied strangers," and caused the King (then Prince of Wales) to be turned out of the Peers' Gallery.

4. "IF I WERE A MAN,"
by ARABELLA KENEALY.
An outspoken comment on the idiosyncracies of man, with a delightful vein of sarcastic humour.

5. "WOMEN AS CITIZENS,"
by LADY HENRY SOMERSET.
The possibilities of the coming revolution.

6. "BEHIND TH

"MY LIFE HAS BEGUN AFRESH!"

TOO old at forty! It is sad indeed to think that so many capable men become enfeebled, mentally and physically at an early age. What is the reason? Simply this that the stress of modern life has increased enormously, is increasing daily. The desire to live the strenuous life, the necessity to do so, means that a greater strain is placed upon the brain while nothing is done to strengthen that delicate organism to enable it to bear increased pressure. Those who have learned the wisdom of this take

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

and find a fresh lease of life before them. It is not a remedy for one or two, but a remedy FOR ALL! You can handle as well as anybody else. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dullest brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy-minded, cheerful men and women. In plants hope where hopelessness existed before and its effects are pronounced and lasting. Get a bottle today Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and Medicine Vendors

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/8	=	—1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	94 3/4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/8	=	—5/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 13/16	=	plus 3/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 7/16	=	plus 1/16
3 months hence	31 9/16	=	plus 1/16
Spot in New York	68 1/8	=	plus 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·23	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·50 1-2	=	plus 1/2
New York Demand	4·85 3/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5	per. ct. =	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 7/8	do. =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2	do. =	"
3 months 'sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/8	do. =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	do. =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 5/8	=	plus 1/4
7 day market loans	4 5/8	=	plus 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs.	4/36	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs.	19/80	do	Bombay.
Rs.	1/20	do	Madras.

1/3/0

At Is. 4 2/32d.

Minimum rate received 21 per cent average rate 16/9.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	63/40	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs.	18/20	do	Bombay.
Rs.	nil	do	Madras.

81/60

At Is. 4 1/32d.

Minimum rate received 21 per cent average rate 16/15

Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,26,20,000

Amount to be allotted next week " 1,00,00,000

Rates allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at Is 4 1/64

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags C. and F. India 11-7 1/2 Mar-April sellers tone steady.

WHEAT—Firm

RAPESEED—Quiet

LINSEED—

Linseed Bobi 42 7/8 +1/8 Jan.-Feb. sellers firm

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7+7/8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 37

Finest Australian Mutton 38/9

Tone of Auction firm

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		10,000
Spot		5/64 +7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export		3,000
Imports		26,000
Futures closed		quiet but steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5/59	5/47	5/46
+1		unchgd
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5/45	5/43	5/43
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
5/44	5/40	5/36
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Receipts at U. S. Ports 46,000

Do. last year 14,000

Exports to Great Britain 13,000

Do. do. Continent 19,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·20	—	10
Futures, month of March	9·27	—	10
Do. month of July	9·53	—	10

Declined owing to bearish Ginners's figures and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3/8		
Futures, month of March	10·11	—8	
Do. month of July	10·14	—8	
Tone at close	barely steady		

The U. S. Census Bureau give the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop up to 16th instant 12,18,000 Commercial bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23 January :—

Cotton	11,902 bales.
Wheat	2,034 cwts.
Linseed	693 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	328 "
Gingellyseed	18,737 "
Poppyseed	303 "
Groundnuts	949 "
Castorseed	15,491 "
Rice	12,262 "
Myrabolams	4,791 "
Cottonseed	20,940 "
Mowraseed	55 "
Gram	712 "
Jowrar	1,577 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Census Bureau report was received this morning giving the total Cotton ginned to the 16th inst. at 12,168,000 commercial bales. This report has caused a slight decline in America where futures have fallen 7 to 10 points.

The firmness in the Rupee paper market continues and quotations are now Rs. 97-3 for the settlement. Calcutta is leading the market upwards. Sterling exchange is quiet and unchanged. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 21 lakhs up and Official Bank rates are unaltered at 9 per cent per annum.

The local cotton market is a shade easier with quotations partially reduced Re. 1. The settlement is coming to a close, and we hear of little fresh business passing for forward deliveries.

The following are closing rates for shares :

Petits	Rs.	3,535
Davids	"	427 1/2
Colaba Land	"	1,077 1/2
Bank of Bombay	"	1,360 x. d.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/16d. to 5/32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 5/8d.
French France 3 m/s D A	172 1/2
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	161
Shanghai 30 do. do.	220 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone firm.

Cash		97-2
1st Settlement, 31st January		97-3

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	17th	Jan. 5	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th	Dec. 9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th	do. 9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th	Jan. 9	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) and	178	169	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	178	169	..	Jan. 25
Comrawatter, (descriptions) M-G.	207	201	..	Ready.
Do do	207	201	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	190	184	..	Ready.
Do do	190	184	..	Jan. 25.
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple				
Karanja (M-G) do	206	200	..	Ready,
Akola (M-G) do	206	200	..	Jan. 25.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	221	215	..	Ready.
Do do	221	215	..	Jan. 25.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	..	Ready.
Do do	225	219	..	Jan. 25.
Broach (M.G.)	252	..	237	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	181	174	..	Ready.
Do do	184	174	..	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	173	163	..	Ready.
Do do	173	163	..	Jan. 25
Dasamangaum and Poolgaum M.G.	218	212	..	Ready.
Do do	217	211	..	Jan. 25.
Purbhani good staple	240		..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	30,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5/49	5/44	5/43
— 1	— 3	— 3
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5/42	5/42	5/42
— 3	— 3	— 3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5/41	5/37	5/34
— 3	— 3	— 2

MRS. HONOR COLEMAN, who is 106, has been photographed with Mr. Frederick Weatherly, the Chairman of the Long Ashton (Somerset) Guardians who is 87. Mr. Weatherly has sent the photograph to the board, and it was decided to have it framed. The picture is inscribed by Mr. Weatherly with the words, "Well, Honor, we must soon be going homeward."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DELIMA—January 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Chrysologo de Lima a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CREBBIN—January 20, at 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crebbin, a son.

MARRIAGES.

WATERS—JOHNSON - January 7, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Rev. J. H. Collins, Robert Sidney Waters, 40th Pathans, Burma Military Police, to Maud Mary, eldest daughter of J. W. Johnson, Esq., of Sydney, New South, Wales.

WILLCOCKS—LEAKE—January 21, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. P. H.S. Fisher, William Gabriel Willcocks, United Provinces Police, son of Lt.-Col. A. J. Willcocks, M.D., I.M.S., retired, to Cicely, youngest daughter of William Martin Leake, of West Dulwich, London, and formerly of Ceylon.

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DIARIES,

ARE NOW IN STOCK.

7 DAYS TO A PAGE

8 Annas each only.

"A most useful publication."

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THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 8-9m., 10-8a. Low water, 2-10m., 2-34a.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English Mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 9 a. m.

Concert by Herr Premyslav, Town Hall, 9.30 p. m.

PARSI CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 1-30 p. m., S. T., on Sunday, 26th January, for a run to Bassein and back to dinner at night at Mahim Hotel.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRAHMA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 77th anniversary of the Brahma Samaj to-day, there will be a special Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir at 6-30 p. m. The service will be conducted in English by Mr. H. Narayenrao B. A. B. L. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s s. "General" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m, tomorrow 26th, instead of to day as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WESLEYAN SYNOD.—The Wesleyan Synod of the Bombay District is being held in the city during this week and next. The Rev. J. H. Bateson of the Royal Army Temperance Association, will conduct special evangelistic services in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, for a week, beginning on Sunday next. The meetings are to be held at 6.45. On Sunday February 3rd, a very interesting service will be held, namely the Ordination of Ministers for the Wesleyan Ministry. The Rev. G. W. Oliver, of Calcutta, will give the Ordination Charge.

M. PREMYSLAV'S CONCERT.

IT is pleasing to record that M. Premyslav is assured of infinitely greater support at his concert to-night at the Town Hall than was accorded to him on Tuesday, though there are still many who should take the opportunity offered them of listening to a really first class recital. The programme which will be presented includes two items which were heard on Tuesday, Dvorak's "Humoresque" and Schubert's "L'Abeille," both of which are worthy of their place. The most interesting item, however, is Tartini's "Devil's Trill." In his dreams, one night, the composer sold his soul to Satan. Commanding the Devil to play he seized the violin and played a sonata of beauty so exquisite that it surpassed the boldest thoughts he had ever had. So enchanted was Tactini that he awoke to find—a dream. But the cadence was running through his thoughts and taking his violin he tried to repeat what he had heard. So far below what he had heard was the repetition that he was sorely tempted to break his instrument and give up his profession. Fortunately, poverty forbade him to do such a thing and little by little he pieced together, like an echo of his dream, the Devil's Sonata. Again a piece by Sarasate ("Romanza Andaluza") finds a place in the programme, coupled with Schubert's "Ave Maria" and Ries' "Gondoleira. The opening of the recital will be with Wieniawski's daring Concerto in D. Minor and to close the programme is Nachez's "Dances Tziganes." It would be hard to arrange a more delightful programme and those who attend the recital are promised a musical evening of a class all too rare in India.

THE AMIR AND BAKR-I-ID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In expressing my full concurrence with the views expressed by your Correspondent *a Mahomedan* in your issue of the 23rd instant, regarding the appeal made to the Mahomedans of Bombay for abstaining from committing the slaughter of kine on the "Bakr-i-Id" day I venture to state that it will be quite becoming on the part of the Mahomedans of Bombay if they will act up to the advice given by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in due deference to the feelings of their Hindu Brethren and without prejudice to the tenets of the Koran.

It will also be observed from the proceedings published in your columns regarding the meetings of the Mahomedans of Delhi that they also are trying their utmost to honour the feelings of their Hindu brethren and cement the friendly relation existing between the two communities. It will therefore be quite in the fitness of things that in a City like Bombay where the inhabitants are cosmopolitan, members of all caste, creed and colour should behave in such a manner as would conduce to establish perfect harmony among them.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. W.

MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

A strike of Municipal sweepers has taken place in Garden Reach, Calcutta, and much inconvenience is being caused thereby.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A PROFESSIONAL COUNTERFEIT COINER.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal in a case against Kassim Mukhan, who was in December last convicted by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of delivery of a counterfeit coin with the knowledge that it was counterfeit, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Two witnesses, Maida and Rama deposed that accused, under the pretence of giving them copper change for a rupee at a premium, induced each of them to deliver to him a genuine rupee, which he then pretended to hand back, saying it would not pass in his country. In reality, he had substituted a counterfeit rupee, which each of them took. The fraud was shortly afterwards discovered, and the accused, who took to flight, was pursued and captured. He was taken to the chief constable at Samgamner, and there five counterfeit rupees were found concealed on his person. When captured, copper coin worth 13 annas, two genuine rupees (alleged to be those received from Maida and Rama) and a piece of file were also found on him. He admitted that the five counterfeit rupees were found concealed on his person, but said that when he was pursued, he got frightened, thinking the pursuers were going to rob him. He said he obtained them by begging, and did not know if they were false or genuine. The file, he said, he kept to light fires. He denied having passed off counterfeit rupees on Maida and Rama, saying they refused to give him a rupee, because he had only thirteen annas worth of copper with him. This latter statement was denied by both Maida and Rama. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused, and as he appeared to be one of a gang of professional coiners, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

RIGHT TO SUMMON WITNESSES

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. P Khareghat, disposed of a case instituted by the Appellant, Govind Pandurang Gokhale, who was the original plaintiff, against the original Defendant and Respondent in connection with an application for the Service of Summons on two witnesses. Mr. Gopal Kishna Dandeker appeared for the appellant, the repondent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Apaji Khare.

The original suit was decided by Mr. C. C. Dutt Joint Judge, Thana, who refused the application for Summons. In this case the point urged before Their Lordships on the part of the Plaintiff is that the Lower Court erred in not granting the Plaintiff application for a Summons, in respect of two witnesses.

Under Section 159 of the Civil Procedure Code, as is shown by the decision of the High Court, in Kaji Ahmed versus Kaji Mahomed (I. L. R. 1X Bombay 308) the Plaintiff was entitled to have the summons issued,

Their Lordships therefore observed that the explanation of the District Court that the Subordinate Judge might have thought it unfair to the other side to allow the Plaintiff to bring it on another day after the Plaintiff had heard the cross-examination of some of the witnesses, was beside the point.

It is Suggested before Their Lorpships that the applicatson was merely for the purpose of delay. That is a matter into which their Lordships cannot go. A party has a right to have witnesses summoned. Their Lordships cannot understand, and why the Court should ever decline to give effect to this right.

The failure to grant a summons for the examination of the witnesses led to the result that the decree of the Lower Court was reversed and the case sent back for re-hearing in accordance with the law.

POLICE COURT.

TRAMWAY FRAUDS CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the inquiry was continued into the charge against Abdulashan Rahemanshah, of abetting Perrett in committing criminal breach of trust in respect of different sums amounting to Rs. 28,000, in April, May and June 1906, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., with Inspector Sullivan of the Police, who is on special duty in relation to all the tram fraud cases, in association with Superintendent Sloane, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Balabhoy T. Desai, with Mr. C. N. Kanga, defended the accused. Mr. Dunlop tendered the evidence of the accused, which he had given in the case against Perrett as a witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Balabhoy objected. He said accused had given replies to most of the questions put to him under the belief, and upon the assurance, that they would not be used against him; and he could claim privilege upon them. There was some discussion, Mr. Dunlop withdrew the application. The Magistrate inquired about Inspector Sullivan's evidence, which he said went to the root of the matter.

Mr. Dunlop said it was on matter of fact, he could not very well consent to its being struck off the records His Worship would be pleased to bear in mind Mr. Dunlop's position in the matter.

Balubhoy said the privilege and grace extended in the former point, might be extended on this too.

The Inspector's evidence, after further arguments, was allowed to stand.

Kaikhushru Dorabji Patel, clerk in the office of White and Co., was examined by Mr. Dunlop. Witness deposed to the manner in which the accused's bills were submitted to the office. They bore Perrettt's initials.

Pestonji B. Satta, Superintendent in a printing press in Lahore, was examined. Witness said he joined Gibbons and Co. on the 14th April 1906, and left on the 10th October. Perrett was proprietor of Gibbons; he was also engaged in White and Co. as superintending engineer. "The Exchange and Mart" was a paper of Gibbons, which was in the charge of the witness. Accused was known to him as a contractor; he had prepared seven bills for the accused on White and Co; some these bills he was asked to prepare in the names of other persons. Accused said those were different contractors. When there were mistakes in the rates and calculations, witness drew accused's attention, who took them to Perrett, got them rectified by him, and returned the slips to him for preparing fresh bills.

Joaquim Lopes Semelhago, chief time-keeper in White and Co., said that he was chief storekeeper March last, to the same firm. Perrett; brought accused, and employed him on Rs. 25 per month; accused remained in service from 22nd March to 26th June, the period when the works were closed. Accused was often absent he said he had to attend to Perrett; witness had instructions from Perrett to allow accused to go to him when he wanted.

Accused was examined. He said, he got fall the bills prepared under Perrett's instections by Satta in the name of Ismailkhan Rehmankhan. The reason was there was a Small Cause Court decree standing against him for Rs. 216; he was afraid lest the moneys of the bill should be attached. Perrett advised him to use the iother names. Deponent did not supply any materials mentioned in the bill; he did not know whether they were supplied by anyone at all. When the bills were paid, Perrett not always, but occasionally, used to pay him five or ten rupees as "bakhsheesh" Deponent did not tell Satta he was a contractor; Satta knew his name verywell. Perrett had asked him to get men who could supply stones, chunam and other materials. Deponent took Narayan Trimbak's contract: Perrett had put him on it.

It was an Improvement Trust contract but whether Perrett made money by it, deponent could not say.

The Magistrate framed charges against the accured. There was a general charge of abetment of criminal breach of trust of all the bills amounting to Rs 28,418; three charges of forging for the purpose of cheating in respect of bills amounting to Rs 2,200: Rs 2,773 and Rs 5,749. The hearing was adjourned.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR CLEANER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas disposed of the case in which Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer, Presidency, charged Bhoga Yessoo 18. motor cleaner, with rash and negligent conduct. Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Aptecker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was employed in November last and his duty was to clean his motor car. He had strict orders from his master not to drive it under any circumstances, as he had no knowledge of driving a motor car or sufficient knowledge of its machinery to enable him to control it. About noon on the 3rd instant the complainant left his motor car in the Government Mews and went to his house, leaving the accused in charge of it. The accused had to clean it as usual and put it into one of the stables. Shortly afterwards the complainant a received a note from the superin-tendent of the news informing him that his car had been damaged. He proceeded to the mews and found that his car had been badly damaged. He questioned the accused, who admitted having driven the car into a wall making holes in it. The car was sent to the Paris-India Motor Company, who estimated the damages at Rs. 1200.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that his act in starting the machinery and driving the car was so rash and negligent as was likely to endanger the lives of the people moving about in the compound of the Mews and to cause hurt to carriages and horses that were stabled there taking into consideration the gravity of the offence and the anlount of damage done to the complainant, His Worship sentenced the accused to three monthshis' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON THE RAILWAY STATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombyy, before Mr. A.H. S. Aston, Actiug-Chief Presidency Magistrate. Head Constable Sorabji Nowreji of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Charles Albert Bruce and John James Joyce with the theft of a basket of sweet lemon of the value of Rs. 6 8 the property of one Noorbhoy Rahmanbhoy. The evidence showed that about half past one o'clock on the morning of the 22nd instant the accused were seen removing the basket from one of the platforms of the Victoria Terminus when stopped by the police. The defence was that the basket had been purchased by one Morgan. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to seven days rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms, yesterday Mr. Jas. MacDonald presiding.

NEW MEMBES.

The election of the following 19 new members since the last meeting was duly announced :—

Mr. P. L. Faulkner (Shillong, Assam); Mrs. Minns (Sandoway, Arakan); Mr. R. H. MacNair, I. O. S. (Khandwa, C. P.); Mr. A. C. Beet, I. C. S. (Chanda, C. P); Lieut. H. T. C. Ivens (Peshawar, N. W. F. P.); Col. I. Forbes (Bombay); Mr. Schelling (Bombay); Mr. M. E. Coningham (Secunderabad, Deccan); Mr. Geo. Carmichael, I. C. S. (Poona); Mr. Harold A. Higgins (Sugaingger, Baramasia, P. O., Chittagong, Assam); Capt. C. A. Gill, I. M. S. (Jhelum); Mr. Reginald L. Sinclair (Surat); Major H. N. Dunn, R. A. M. C. (Umballa); Mr. H. C. Pratt (Selangor, F. M. States); Mr. C. J. W. Shepperson (Coimbatore); Mr. R. G. Cross (Doloo P. O. Cachar); Major J. A. Wilson (Shillong, Assam); Mr. B. H. H. Mundy, F. R. G. S. (Bombay); and Mr. J. Stopford Taylor (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledge receipt of the following :—

Contribution.	Description.	Locality.	Contributor.
1 Snake	Dendrophis Pictus	Tuticorin	Mr C E Rucnius
7 Sea Snakes	....	Karwar	Mr C C Boyd, ICS
Some 600 Birds' Skins	....	Assam	Mr E C Stuart Baker
1 Wild Dog Skin	Cyon dukkunensis	Kanara	Hon Mr Justice Pratt, I C S
A Cabinet of Birds' Eggs	....	....	Col K S Dunsterville, R A
1 Domestic Buffalo Skull with Horns	Bos bubalus	Jafferabad, Kathiawar	Prof of Agriculture, Kirkee
A Box of Ceylon Moths	....	Ceylon	Mr R E Green
Snakes, Lizards, &c	....	Koweit, P Gulf	Maj S G Knox
Some Trapdoor spiders' nests and spiders	Acanthodon Sp	Nasik District	Mrs Manwaring
2 Snakes	....	Myitkyina, Upper Burma	Mr E McDongall
13 Fishes	....	Nasik	Mr. E. Comber.
1 Female Gooral	Cewas goreol	Kulu	L.-G. W. Osborn

* Forwarded to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Bulletin of the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala.—From the University of Upsala.

Annales du Congo, Zoologie Serie V, Tome I, Fascicule I.

Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich.

The Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. XI, Part 2.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXX.

Notes on a newely mounted Skeleton of Merycoidodon, A fossil Mammal.

The Museums Journal Vol. 6, Nos. 3 and 4.

The Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2.

The Geological Survey of India, Vol. II. Memoir No. 3.

Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I, Nos. 16, 17, 18 an 19.

Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II, Nos. 7 and 8.

Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bulletin No. 28.

Annual Report, Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

Lepidoptera Indica, by F. Moore, Part LXXV. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

THE JOURNAL.

The Honorary Secretary mentioned that the next Journal would, he hoped, be ready to issue to members in another three weeks. It had been greatly delayed owing to the non-arrival of some of the plates from England.

EXHIBITS.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor exhibited a specimen of the Papay fruit (Carica papaya) showing hypertrophy of the columella.

Mr. L. C. H. Young exhibited a curious instance of a symmetrical variation on the underside of the hindwing of the butterfly "melitaea persea" Koll, from Chitral.

PAPERS READ.

1. A few notes on Indian fungi, with illustrations and specimens, by Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (retd.),

2. A new Kraft from Oudh (Bungarus walli), by Capt F. Wall, C.M.Z.S., I.M.S.

3. Some new Asian Snakes, by Capt F. Wall, C.M.Z.S., I.M.S.

4. Note on the Arabian Gazelle, by Major S. E. Prall, I.M.S.

5. The Flying Squirrel (Pteromys Inornatus) and Walnuts, by C.H. Donald.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, January, 24.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the abolition of the appointment of Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and of the establishment under him, with effect from the 1st Feb the following appointments of Subordinate Judges are made with effect from the same date in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Secy of State for India :—Mr. Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists of Ahmednagar and Khandesh, to be an Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge with head quarters at Ahmedabad; Mr. Shivram Sitaram Wagle, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists of Poona, Satara and Sholapur, to act as an Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge with head quarters at Poona, pending further orders; Mr Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yavai, to be an Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge and Mr Janardan Damodar Dikshit Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, to be at an Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge.

Messrs Patwardhan and Dikshit should report themselves to the Honourable Mr Justice J J Heaton, ICS, Inspecting Judge of the High Court, Bombay, on the 1st February.

Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yaval, vice Mr Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan; Mr Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangameshwar, vice Mr Waman Narayan Rahurkar, transferred to Chalisgaon; Mr Harilal Nimchand Gosalia, MA, LLB, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, pending further orders; Mr Ramchandra Keshav Bal, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, vice Mr Janardan Damodar Dikshit and Mr Ganesh Shesho Coimbatore to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, vice Mr Ramchandra Keshav Bal, pending further orders,

MESSRS. W. WATSON & CO. AND PATIALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the publication in various Indian newspapers, published by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of their clients, the Council of Regency of Patiala, having reference to the late firms of Messrs. William Watson and Co. and S. J. Tellery and Co., the statements made therein are not all correct to facts, and as it must be of public interest, since so many newspapers have published the same, I trust that you will, in the interest of the public and in justice of myself, allow me to place this before the public.

S. J. Tellery and Co., of which I was the sole proprietor, had large dealings with the late Maharaja of Patiala and between others, transacted all his private financial affairs. In 1880, I was requested by him to arrange to raise a loan against the security of Government papers of the nominal value of Rs. 20,91,100. Rs. 14 lakhs about were immediately required to release these Government papers from the Bombay Bank, and other funds were also partly immediately needed shortly hereafter by the Maharaja himself. I entered into arrangement with Messrs. Willam Watson and Co. to lend me £90,000 against the security of 16 lakhs Government papers, and also entered into an Agreement with the Patiala State Prime Minister on behalf of the Maharaja for immediate loan of £90,000 and Rs 41,885 for and on behalf of the State requirements and had instructions from the Maharaja to make also other immediate payments of large amounts on his own account.

The statement published by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of their clients, the Council of Regency of Patiala, that the whole of Government papers, of the nominal value of Rs. 20,91,100 were lodged to Messrs. William Watson and Co. for the loan of £90,000 and Rs. 41,885 is not correct to facts. The amount lodged by me to Messrs. William Watson and Co. was Rs. 16 lakhs against a loan of £90,000 only. The balance of Government papers of the nominal valuo of 4,91,100, I simply handed over to them for safe keeping in their strong room and safe as I could not risk to keep such a large amount in my premises. I received a receipt to that effect from William Watson and Co., which receipt is filed with my late firm's books and documents in the Official Assignee's Office, Bombay.

This 4,91,100 rupees were duly endorsed to me and were my property to deal with in any manners I chose to, in as far as Messrs. William Watson were concerned.

The statement published by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen on behalf of their clients, that the Government papers of the nominal value of Rs. 20,91,100 were pledged to me as a security for the loan of £90,000 and Rs. 41,885 only is also not correct to facts. This might be so only in as far as the Prime Minister of the Patiala State was concerned as he was paid for State purposes only £90,000 and Rs. 41,885. But this was not so in as far as the late Maharaja was concerned. The Maharaja, at the time these papers were pledged to me, already owed me Rs. 2,50,000 for payments made on his account by his instructions and I had at this time received very frequent instructions to make further large payments of which the Council of Regency were fully aware by my reports and accounts to them which they subsequently passed and admitted themselves.

From the publication of Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, Owen and Co., it must appear to the uninitiated that the late Maharaja had no right to deal with these Government papers but that these were the property of the State. It will, therefore, be of interest to inform that the papers were on the name of the Maharaja and not that of the State and were his own property. Under these circumstances, I must leave it to the public interested to judge whether the Maharaja had a right to deal with this negotiable Articles as he chose or not.

The statement made by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen that Messrs. William Watson and Co. know that the papers in question were the property of the Patiala State and not the Maharaja's is also not correct to facts. Messrs. William Watson not only knew but having the negotiable document in possession seen that they were on the name of the Maharaja, and his sole property and not that of the State or any one else. And since they were duly endorsed to me from thence my own property to deal with them as I chose as far as William Watson and Co. were concerned.

Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen's statement that Messrs. William Watson and Co. knew that the further advances made to me on the Government papers left originally in safe custody and subsequently pledged to them were for my own use and not for that of the Maharaja is also not correct to facts. Although it must be clear to the public concerned from the above explanation that, as far as William Watson and Co. were concerned it had no concern with them to what purpose I made use of negotiable documents duly endorsed to me, still they did know from documents signed by the Maharaja that I used this funds for the Maharaja's purposes and not my own. As stated by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, the Patiala Council of Regency after the Maharaja's death in the first instance applied to me for the release of these Government papers and only after having found this procedure imp

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DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1906—1907.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES, to be presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University at 5-45 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1907.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must forward their applications so as to reach the Registrar not later than Saturday, the 9th February, 1907. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED, Unless sufficient reason is shown for absence. Degrees IN ABSENTIA will not be granted.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN., 25, 1907.

LIBEL ON A GRAND SCALE.

THE "Cosmopolitan," an American Magazine of attractive 'get-up,' with some European inculcation, published, in its recent Christmas number, an extraordinarily impertinent article on India, signed by "Charles E. Russell." This gentleman, whoever he may be, wields a ready pen, and evidently rejoices in the sound of his own periods which are eloquent and sonorous; and the photographs which embellish, without illustrating, his article, are good and interesting, but the depth of militant ignorance the writer displays is such that his rhetoric might be most mischievous if read by credulous Englishmen at home. We believe, however, that it is only in America that productions like that which we are now mentioning will obtain any attention, and we prefer to believe that the writer is run away with by an exceptionally facile pen than that he himself really gives evidence to all the slanders he perpetrates. He opens his article with a picturesque account of the discovery of a plague patient on a steamer bound from Rangoon to Colombo. The unfortunate man's misery and loneliness are pourtrayed in thickly laid colours, and then the first officer says: "It's nothing. You need not be alarmed. Nobody gets the plague but the blamed natives." This utterance, which we will give Mr. Russell the credit of having correctly reported, forms the text for the style and matter of what follows. Apparently all the Europeans Mr. Russell mixed with in India—(Mr. Russell does really seem to have passed through India, though how he can have learned so little, even in a short time, is remarkable)—talked after the fashion of the first officer, and Mr. Russell draws the conclusions: (1) that no Englishman cares a penny for a native, (2) that therefore plague is cheerfully left to run its course, (3) that the caste feeling betokened by this attitude is rejoiced in and encouraged by Englishmen. Now there is no theory so repulsive that evidence of some sort, somewhere, cannot be found in support of it, and Mr. Russell has managed to get hold of a few such half-truths and loose statements as, by wholesale exaggeration and with the help of a catchy style and rolling phrases, will make his arguments pass muster with a careless and uninformed reader. "Nobody gets the plague but the blamed natives. That was the word I was waiting for," "I knew it was coming admits the amiable.." Mr. Charles E. Russell. Like insects, heat, and buffalo butter it had been the feature of every Indian day. . . What is the Government doing to stamp out or stem this frightful disease? . . . It is doing absolutely nothing." Will Mr. Charles E. Russell please hint what he thinks Government ought to do?

He gaily passes over—(no doubt he never heard about it)—all that goverment has done in evacuation, in disinfection, in inoculation, in every province, in thousands of towns and villages, by the labours of thousands of English and native servants, in the teeth, more often than not, of the most bitter and dangerous opposition. He begs the whole question by talking of "controllable epidemics" being left in India alone of the civilized world to hew their way, etc. But he has heard of the Plague Commission, and he says that the Commission found that the safeguard against plague is common sanitation, and that the way to suppress it is to introduce cleanliness, and to stop overcrowding. We were not aware that this is what the Commission did find; we thought it was proved that dirt made no difference to plague; but let that pass. Has Mr. Russell ever heard of a Sanitary Department in India, and does he understand, though of course he cannot, what it means to change the habits of two hundred millions of people, let alone their beliefs? And how will Mr. Russell stop overcrowding? Perhaps he would like India to be left a prey once more to its old internal wars, even by a Government which is "most capable in building railroads—(Mr. Russell should have avoided them)—and beautiful court-houses"—(we wish Mr. Russell could see some of those that we know of). But we do Mr. Russell an injustice. He does mention plague serum. And why? That he may bring in the Mulkowal disaster, when the doctors "shot it into a batch of eighteen natives, and all of them died in about ten minutes"—(the words are put into the mouth of a young English doctor). We have no wish to minimize the terrible nature of the Mulkowal catastrophe, but it might have a holiday sometimes; and we think we read the other day, unless it was an invention of the American Yellow Press, of a very similar occurrence in one of the cities of the United States.

Mr. Russell, however, knows why men are so inhuman in India, and the fault, we are thankful to say, is only shared in by the English. The reason is the caste system. Now caste has its advantages, both social and economic, it was once, no doubt an invaluable factor of the State, and it is partly merely a natural racial fact, but none the less we would not defend it, and we believe, and we think every intelligent Anglo-Indian believes, that it is, as a whole, a bane to India. But what says Mr. Russell? "Next to the priesthood, the strongest influence that upholds caste and makes it the intolerable burden of India is the British Government. Not a priest observes caste more scrupulously or inculcates it more assiduously." And so on. "In the prison the prisoners have cooks of the right gradations of caste to prepare their food." This is news to us. "In famine times...Brahman cooks are secured to prepare for starving Brahmans the food that will save them from death." Few Brahmans starve in famines, and we thought the Brahman cooks were for all castes. "Again and again, as in the street-car-lines and the railroads, it has been proved that the Government can, if it chooses, sap the root of this huge blight (sic) and destroy it." Can Mr. Russell mention a single street-car or railroad regulation that makes distinctions of caste? But Mr. Russell knows why Government holds its hand. "Because it is caste alone that keeps India in subjection and makes British Supremacy cheap and easy." We always thought caste was at least as expensive as its absence, and that it involved a care and a trouble in administration that could be very well dispensed with. We believe that Burma is free from the caste system. Is Government specially costly there, or does it live in daily terror of insurrections? Have the United States stamped out their own differences of caste with the negroes, and the Japanese, or even the Italians? Imagine the simplicity of Government in the United States if it were full of different kinds of sects of Mormons of different race and language and origin, which is virtually what we have in India. But really Mr. Russell is hardly worth exposing. He is only of interest as an example of the writers of stuff which will sometimes go down with the up-to-date democracy. He has managed to absorb, we see, the usual rubbish about "The Great Drain," and he talks of "nearly three hundred millions of people taxed into periodic famine, and misgoverned into perennial epidemic"—a fine sentence, full of sound and fury, but an empty and a disgraceful one. Mr. Russell tells a story told him by his "bearer and guide through a great part of India, a Jubbulpore man"—(apparently, we might guess, Mr. Russell's only informant, save a few Englishmen who habitually mix expletives with their conversation). The story was of a weaver who married a shoemaker's daughter, whereon the weaver's old father fell dead at his son's feet. We can imagine the bearer, with his tongue in his cheek, telling this yarn to his eager master, but the story is on a par with much that is in the article we are noticing and of about the same value,—an article which is as calumnious of India as of England. However, we must be rather sorry, than angry, that so great ignorance should have been so little ashamed.

OUT-JERRYING JERRY.

NOT much has been heard of the cause of the disastrous collapse of the house in Bhendi Bazaar a week or two ago, when some eighteen Mahomedan workmen lost their lives, but rumour has it that the "mortar" was little more than sand. Several officials under the Corporation are paid to supervise the construction of new buildings in the city, and it seems to us that they are morally responsible for the deaths sustained in the fall of a building. The accident serves to recall a case which came before Mr. Dastur three years ago. It resulted in the conviction of a municipal servant on a charge of receiving a bribe from a property-owner, and it revealed one of the causes why insanitary houses are not improved and why defective materials find their way into the construction of buildings, to the danger of human life. A single case does not prove a great deal. Detection is difficult because of the perfect understanding between the parties. In the case decided by Mr. Dastur exposure came from the person from whom the bribe was demanded. The owner of a chawl was served with a notice by the Municipal Health Department requiring him to carry out certain repairs to his property. He failed to have the work done and a summons was issued. The property-owner applied to the magistrate for further time in which to have the repairs executed, and this was granted to him. Then a sub-inspector from the Health Department went to the owner, and offered to have the case withdrawn, and the work reported as done, for a consideration. The proprietor agreed to pay the inspector Rs. 50 and arranged that he should call again for the money. In the meantime he informed the police and when he handed over the amount, officers concealed in another room, saw the whole transaction. They arrested the municipal official before he got away from the house. The magistrate sentenced the bribetaker to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The punishment was not too severe. The offence of which the accused was convicted amounts to a dereliction of duty of the gravest kind. Corruption of the kind revealed by this case requires to be punished in the severest manner possible, for its consequences may be of the most tragic character. The mortality in the Native City is not only kept up by the continued existence of insanitary houses, but every year numbers of rickety places collapse and the public ask what the authorities are doing to prevent these things. The answer seems to be that the corruption of subordinate officials is more powerful than the authority of the heads of departments. It appears to be contributed to by some laxity of departmental administration, but it is obviously difficult for the higher officials to serve notices and to see personally that their requirements are carried out. The only possible remedy therefore for corruption among the lower ranks is to make an example of every offender detected. Severe discipline seems to be necessary to correct the moral obliquity which prevails among the classes from which the establishments of public departments are recruited.

THE PROGRESS OF LABOUR.

THE year which has just closed will probably be remembered in English History more for the rise of the Labour party than for anything else. How far the campaign which it has so successfully waged against the camps of the Unionists and Liberals will be allowed to proceed cannot yet be judged. In no case has the Unionists party given support and though, at the the General Election, the Liberals welcomed them as new-found brothers there has since been some rupture which seems to promise that three parties will be at variance insted of two. Labour has been represented in the House of Commons for many years but they have been content to represent Labour as members of existing political parties. The twenty-nine Members in the present House, returned under the auspices of the Labour Representative Committee have formed a separate and distinct party with their own Whips. This new party is, in essentials, pledged to Socialism. The constitution pledges all the members but practically half of them are entirely out of harmony with the cordial principle of the constitutions which they have signed. Mr. Keir Hardie only secured the chairmanship of the party by a majority of one. The Trade Unionist section voted for Mr. Shackleton, who has largely increased his reputation during the past Session, the socialist section voting for Mr. Hardie. What the result will be is impossible to tell but this is clear that the fight is not yet over and will be renewed with vigour before long. Apart from the Clyde strike the year was remarkably free from industrial disputes and it is well worthy of notice that conciliation is becoming more and more generally adopted as the methods of settling wage questions, and as the principle is extended the danger of Socialestic industrial conflicts is lessened, to the advantage of the community equally with capital and labour.

The Taff Vale decision, and the subsequent refusal of the late Unionist Government to pass the Bill introduced, on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress to secure immunity for Trade Union Funds were the main factors in bringing into existence the new Labour Party. Few people, previous to the general election, realised how intense was the feeling among members of trade unions that the funds to which they had contributed were liable to be attached by their employers in legal actions. The workman looked upon the Taff Vale decision and all which followed it, the South Wales stop day, the action against the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and others, as a conspiracy on the part of the capitalist class. In districts where trade unionism is strong, this was the question of the election. The closing days of the year saw the passing into law of the Bill upon which the Trade unions and their members set so much store. The Bill, as orginally framed by the Attorney General, did not fully meet the wishes of the Labour members in Parliament, and changes were made in Committee which brought the Bill up to the requirements of the Trade unions.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BOMBAY.

ALTHOUGH the cold weather is scarcely commenced, the season report for the past week shows that there is a prospect of considerable scarcity in several parts of the Presidency before the monsoon. In the Nasik district rain is needed for the rabi crops and standing crops are withering everywhere except in good irrigated soils. The estimated outturn of the kharif crop is only from ten to fourteen annas and the rabi area is less than usual. Agricultural stock in the Baglan taluka is not all that can be desired and, it is reported, water in irrigation tanks, wells and channels is insufficient, almost all over the district. It is not surprising, therefore, that the price of grain is thirty-one per cent in excess of normal. In Poona, too, the water supply, although adequate for the present, is decreasing rapidly, while the supply in Sholapur is running short in the Madha and Karmala talukas and the Akalkot State. Cutch reports that the estimated outturn of rabi in the Mandvi, Raipur and Nakhtrana talukas is fifty, seventy-five and twenty-five per cent less than normal. In Baroda the water in the wells is decreasing, but Kathiawar, though grain prices are ten per cent above normal, reports a sufficiency of water both in irrigation tanks and wells. The standing crops are flourishing and the estimated outturn is good. In Belgaum, too, there seems to be good prospects as the condition of the agriculturists and artisans is fair and labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields. In Bijapur the cotton crop is withering in parts of the Bagalkot taluka and from Ahmedabad it is reported that the price of cotton is high though the reason is not stated. A serious fall in the river at Bukkur from one foot one and one-fifth inches to three and two-fifths inches hardly promises well, but there is little sign of scarcity at present. The majority of districts report a sufficiency of water, but the general rise of prices above normal by no means gives a satisfactory outlook.

DURING the week ended on the 22nd of January 235 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of this 226 were exported to China and the remaining 9 1/2 were purchased by the Farm at Ahmednagar. During the week, 108 chests were imported from Indore and 10 from Ahmedabad.

AT the election of three members of the University Board of Accounts which will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall, on Saturday. The candidates are:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, proposed by Mr. James McDonald, and seconded by The Honourable Mr. G. Owen Dunn, M. Inst. C. E.; Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A, proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M. and seconded by G. J. Agashe, Esq., B.A. and Mr. Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya, L.M. & S. proposed by The Honourable Mr. H. S. Dikshit, B.A., L.L.B. and seconded by Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A.

A Burmese lady has purchased, for her own use, a lady's bicycle from Messrs. Watson Allen and Roberts, writes the *Rangoon Gazette*. So far as is known, this is the first puchase of its kind by a lady wearing the orthodox Buddhist dress, and if it is not discarded for the more modern style which her sisters are accustomed to wear when awheel, her appearance in public will not only be novel, but will have an attractive and captivating effect upon her community. About six years ago Mr. Watson offered a prize of Rs. 500 and a cycle to any Burmese lady who would ride round Fytche Square Gardens on a bicycle, but no one was enterprising or bold enough to make a bid for it.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 22 was 668, giving a death-rate of 42·28 per annum per thousand as as against 49·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 65·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 43, plague; 3, measles; 2, leprosy; 44, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 33, dysentry; 37, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 303; Hindu low caste, 91; Musalman, 150; Parsee, 20; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 2; European 2; Budhist, 1. The total number of birth was 388 as against 438 the corresponding period of last year, and 377 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality per thousand according to the census of 1906 was 33·55.

The *Asian* is responsible for the following story. In is stated that on one occasion the Amir Habibullah was troubled by a sharp attack of gout, and the Court *Hakims* resorted to bleeding and other mediæval remedies but His Majesty grew worse instead of better. Then the Court Chamberlain heard of the arrival of a Babu Hospital Assistant who with more enterprise than discretion had journeyed to Kabul to set up in practice as a physician. At the request of the Chamberlain who, owing to the sleepless nights enjoyed by his Royal master had not himself been reposing upon a bed of roses, the Babu prepared a very potent sleeping draught containing in the correct proportions the correct ingredients but calculated to serve for several days. The medicine was taken to the Amir, who with his cutomary mistrust of all foreigners, as a precautionary measure compelled one of his serving men to imbibe half the bottle— enough to send a man to sleep for a week or longer. It did in this case—in fact the man went to sleep for good and all. A few days afterwards the hospital assistant was summoned to the Palace and was told by the Chamberlain that His Majesty's gout having run its course the distinguished patient—whose shadow might Allah never permit to grow less—was much improved. The Babu was delighted and joyfully entered the Durbar where all the court was assembled, expectant of some very tangible reward. When he arrived the Amir took a half-finished medicine bottle out of his tail-cost pocket and said:—"One half of this, infidel slave, has killed my servant, the faithful Abdul; the other half by the grace of Allah has been preserved. Drink thou and may thy sleep be sound." Menaced by the eagle eye of the autocrat the trembling Babu had no alternative. Fortunately, however, some one was kind enough to administer an emetic, and his life was saved. He shortly afterwards left Babul never to return. Our distinguished guest, it will therefore be readily understood, is a fellow of "infinite jest, of most excellent fancy."

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IF I WERE A MAN!

BY

ARABELLA KENEALY

(*Author of "Dr. Janet of Harley Street," &c.*)

If I were a man—But let me observe at the outset that no inducement whatsoever would persuade me to forego the privilege I consider it to be a woman. Yet suppose that without consulting me nature had fashioned me of the sterner sex, then there are a number of things which men do that I would not do and others which they leave undone that I would do.

And as regards the things they do that I would leave undone, I think, comes first in importance that I would not start to business in the morning smoking a big black pipe. I confess I have not tried the pipe (the privilege of belonging to the right sex having relieved me of the temptation). But from the standpoint of the onlooker.—of the onlooking woman that is—it is so much easier to forgive a man a thousand crimes than it is to condone his going to business in the morning smoking a big black pipe, that I would never acquire the pipe habit.

A mere form, one may say. Possibly! But form is the outward and visible sign of inward grace. And the man of the big black pipe is one who has either lost all wish to stand well in the eyes of women or if still wishing it, wishes it so slackly that he will not sacrifice a personal inclination to it.

Even the roaring lion, in the intervals between going about seeking whom he may devour, amiably grows a mane in order to attract his mate. With a like object the peacock sports a jewelled tail, and other birds fine feathers. Man too has been known to take pains with his moustache and infinite thought about his waistcoats. Why then mar all by a big black pipe, when there is not a woman of his acquaintance who will not regard this as an affront against her sex in general, and worse still as a personal slight to herself?

ON BEING "PUT OUT."

If I were a man I would make a point of blowing off superfluous steam, (as the railway engines do) before setting out upon my homeward journey. Thus I would re-join the bosom of my family with temper unruffled and a smiling face. Suppose I were Premier and the Opposition had been unearthing and exposing to the sacrilegious public eye, the blunders of my Army system or the extravagance of my workhouse, I would take care before I left the House to pour out all my vials of exasperation on the hated Opposition. Or if my courage should fail me I would exhaust them upon some inoffensive and helpless official who received a salary for listening to them meekly and without retort. Nothing should induce me to bottle up my anger to be launched upon the tranquility and peace of my wife and family, who had taken no hand in the public exposure of my military or parochial mistakes.

So, were I a professional or a business man, and my best client had transferred his legal affairs to my rival, or my profitable patient had treated me to gouty language, or Kaffirs or Westralians had made hay of the money market, then I would take care to relieve my vexation upon my clerks or office-boys, instead of reserving it for scathing comments on the family mutton.

Home is a place to which every member of it should combine to bring all that is best and most pleasing. So it becomes a haven of rest and happiness wherein to refresh oneself after the day's labours, wherein to re-quipp with strength and cheerfulness for the morrow.

Too many men, instead of putting business worries upon an officer, shelf to be dealt with next morning, bring these to their homes where, just because they cannot there be tackled and disposed of, they prove nightmares to disturb the general peace.

This I would take care not to do if I were a man.

MISAPPLIED TEMPER.

A man is entitled to the counsel and sympathy of his womenkind. Many men say that they have, all their married lives, received most valueable help and advice from the quiet taking over of their difficulties with a good wife. On the principal that the onlooker sees most of the game, so the woman whose mind has not been all day biassed and disturbed by business considerations may be able to bring to a problem a new and clearer vision, and to light intuitively upon its solution. But to ask counsel and sympathy is a thing far different from the antagonistic spirit in which some men seek home—a spirit of vexation and retaliation for every slight and injury the day has put upon them. Such men are never the successful men. The successful man stores his temper for holding his own with other men as he goes along. Reserved for his womenkind it is worse than worthless. Dirt has been defined as matter in the wrong place. So temper may be defined as energy in a wrong direction. Directed into channels of action it no longer chafes and frets the mind but is capable of excellent achievements.

If I were a man I would invariably before going to a theatre, take a ten mile walk, smoke a couple of cigars and drink three bottles of lemonade or soda-water. Then when I had comfortaby settled into my stall I should sit there as contented as a log, and should not be impelled by an every recurring insatiable thirst, by an uncontrollable muscular restlessness or by a fever for nicotine, to tread upon the toes, disarrange the hair and exasperate the tempers of the hapless women who should chance to be along the route of my perpetual goings out and comings in.

HUSBAND HUNTERS.

Again, were I a man I would on no account suspect every woman I should meet, of wishing to marry me. Of course were I a man, I would be so chivalrous and attentive and attractive that no woman would be able to resist me. And of course I would be too clever and appreciative not to discern their amiable regard. But never would I be guilty of the offensive and defensive attitude some men at once adopt upon being introduced to a woman. Never should she read in my eye and my demeanour the challenge. "Now of course you will do your best to lead or to drag me to the altar. But I may as well give you to understand on the spot that I am not in the running. Philander I may. But marry, no thank you! I would rather be excused."

No matter what I might think, I would always try to feel flattered and grateful for any interest or liking a woman might show to me. Because it might of course spring from a sincere and spontaneous impulse, a mistaken belief perhaps that she had found in me the hero of her dreams. All women are not self-interested, nor are all women husband-hunters. Quite a number of them hide in their hearts green spots of romance and tender yearning over which it is unmanly if not downright sacrilegious to ride roughly. Moreover, I have known more than one such man upon whom the tables have been rudely turned, men who from being desperately afraid lest a women might marry them have become desperately afraid that there was not the smallest chance of this.

"A NICE CHIVALROUS MAN."

And apart from other considerations it is very bad manners to return insult for flattery. For even suppose that actually beneath the pleasing manner which women who respect themselves make a point of cultivating, lurks an amiable wish to call a particular man husband, surely this is the very highest compliment that can be paid to him. At all events he should have the decency to receive it graciously. If the wish is not reciprocal he might even profess a sincere regret that his heart is such a ridiculous and ungrateful beggar that it has for some inadequate reason gone astray elsewhere, and that being the slave of its tyrannous whims he has no alternative but to sigh his adieux and to follow its mistaken lead.

Oh! if I were a man I would be such a nice chivalrous man. And I would remember the dreary colourless lives so many women drag out, with (many of them) never a chance of admiration or even of interest, never a flattering word, or a glimpse of the glamour of love, the need of which nature has implanted in all men's and women's hearts, ruthlessly regardless of their lack of opportunity to satisfy it.

If I were a man and a lady of my acquaintance, even although I might regard her as uninteresting or downright objectionable, should invite me to lunch or to dine or to dance, I would not on any account tear up or toss aside her card of invitation without troubling to answer it. Rather than commit such an outrage upon civility, I would send her a post card with "Thanks, delighted!" or "No! Thanks awfully!" scribbled across it. She would know then at all events whether or not I were coming, and would not fret and wonder whether her card would have miscarried or whether she had put the wrong number on the envelope, and harass herself with doubts and anxieties as to making up the number of her party. Also she would be fairly warned to forthwith blot out my name from her visiting list.

If I were a man, and it had pleased me to accept such an invitation to lunch or to dine or to dance, I would on no account alter my mind at the last moment and go instead to a music hall or to a smoking concert, so leaving my hostess in the lurch and a nice woman to go in to dinner uncompanioned or nice dancing girls with a man short.

THE PERFECTION OF COURTESY.

And having put in an appearance I would make a point of being as pleased and as pleasant as possible in return for hospitalities. I would even dance instead of rudely lounging in late, going in to supper and lounging out immediately afterwards. And not only would I dance, I would dance (or sit out) every mortal dance upon the floor. Not a wall flower present should lie at the door of my conscience. Because if I were a man I should probably have sisters, and should accordingly be fully aware of the joy and light-heartedness wherewith a girl anticipates a dance, and the weariness and dejection of her when she has spent the evening as a dado for a ballroom wall.

Perhaps the most delightful old man of my acquaintance tells me that when he was a youngster (and one of the tallest and handsomest officers in the Guards) the following was his practice. On entering a ballroom, he made his choice of partners until he had filled about two-thirds of his card. Then he carried the card to his hostess and allowed her to fill up the remainder as she would. Finally he dutifully danced as she directed. This I regard as the perfection of courtesy. At every dance there are the wives and daughters of houses to whom the hostess owes kindness and courtesy, and for some of these, owing to the keen selfishness of her guests, she finds it difficult or impossible to find partners and consequent entertainment. The practice of my friend would, if adopted, relieve a hostess of all her difficulties, and would add vastly to the spirit and pleasure of the evening. A hostess gives a dance in order that every one of her guests may be entertained and pleased, not that a few may selfishly devote themselves merely to their own special chums.

Therefore, if I were a man, I would try to remember that I owed duties to the hostess who, at considerable trouble and expense, might be giving me pleasant entertainment.

WHO WOULD BE A MAN?

If I were a man I would never interfere in domestic and nursery affairs. I have known a young husband and wife to bicker during the whole of tea-time because the young husband was obstinately convinced that it was better for Baby to eat two pieces of bread and butter and one of bread and jam, instead of eating one piece of bread and butter and two of bread and jam.

Then one knows men who are shockingly afraid lest chocolates or cream will give the children "liver." They forget to remember that the children are not as some of them are, all the while handicapping their livers by whisky and tobacco—which makes all the difference in the world.

If I were a man—But a man and an editor cries "Halt; Your space is filled!" And I think he is wise. For were I to set down all the innumerable other things I would do or would not do were I a man, the editor would not have room for a line of his own.

Let me again insist, however, that no inducement under the sun would persuade me to be anything but a woman.

THE HYDERABAD RETIREMENT RULES.

A FEW days ago we reproduced from the *Pioneer* a communication, evidently penned by some one personally interested in the subject, criticising the new retirement Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Nizam on the recommendation of Mr. Casson Walker the Assistant Minister for Finance. The writer suggested that in the absence of the safeguards which he indicated the new Rules would be used by unscrupulous officials for the promotion of their own interests and for the advancement of men whose chief claim to it is the possession of influence, which in Hyderabad, as in other Native States occasionally usurps the place of merit. It was also implied that the wholesale superannuation of officials beyond the age limit might not be carried out with the equity contemplated by the new Code, and that the ultimate result would be a large and undesirable addition to the State expenditure on pensions. The *Madras Mail* is informed that a good deal of this criticism is supererogatory, is not warranted by the actual facts, and is in reality a manifestation of the unreasoning opposition which financial reforms always evoke in certain Hyderabad circles.

In the first place, the 55 years rule is not the innovation it is asserted to be, as a reference to the Pension Rules passed twelve years ago shows that it was then introduced for the first time but like so many Hyderabad amendments of the older days, it was never strictly enforced. But the rule was there, and it was open to the Minister of the time, or to any one else clothed with the requisite authority, to compel retirement when the age limit had been reached. The present departure is, therefore, merely a reaffirmation of an old Statute, coupled with a declaration that, save under exceptional conditions, it is to be rigidly enforced in future. The original Rules also recite the circumstances under which retiring pensions are to be given, and one of them is specially framed to protect the public funds from waste by enforcing retirements which are not expedient or which may be obviated by a redistribution of appointments.

It is not probable that Mr. Casson Walker, whose chief concern is the restriction of the State expenditure to reasonable dimensions, will permit the new Ordinance to be used as a vehicly for the obliteration of personal enemies, as suggested by the *Pioneer* critic. Every proposal for retirement framed by the subordinate departments must have the imprimatur of the Assistant Minister for Finance, and will be subjected to careful scrutiny before it is passed on to the head of the Government for final confirmation. With such checks as these it does not appear likely that any one will have cause to complain of injustice, or that the hostile anticipations of those in opposition to the scheme will be realised. Its sole object is, we are informed, to expedite the removal of a number of "tite barnacles" who cling to the ship of State and check promotion, to advance meritorious men from the lower ranks, and to place the Service generally on a higher plane of efficiency—aspirations which everyone interested in the success of indigenous government will commend and desire to see achieved.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAILANA C. I. JANUARY, 21.

On the 19th instant after sunset the eldest Princess Devandar Kunvarba Sahib was married with pomp and rejoicings to His Highness Maharavalji Bijeysingji Sahib of Dungarpur in Mewar. The Maharavalji Sahib accompanied by His Highness' eldest Prince the Heir-apparent of Partabgarh in Mewar with nobles, Sirdars and officers of the Dungarpur State arrived here at noon and was received with due honours and full state procession by the Sailana Durbar. H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji Sahib K. C. I. E. and His Highness Sajjansingji Bahadur the Raja Sahib of Rutlam and Jagirdars and State Officials.

A saluse of 15 guns was fired from the State saluting Battery, both on His Highness' arrival and at the marriage time.

The town was decorated with flags and bunting and the Palace was beautifully illuminated with coloured lamps and Kitson lights.

The suspicious day was observed as a State holiday and offices were closed. Many people came from neighbouring villages to view the State processions.

The Princess has received a good education in the Hindi language as well as in English. The Maharavalji Sahib is at present a student in the Ajmere Mayo College and will finish his education in April next. His Highness' progress at the Rajkumar College has always been bright and praiseworthy. Besides, His Highness is a good rifle shot and he killed several panthers in the jungles of the Dungarpur territory.

The whole marriage party will depart from

FROZEN EUROPE.

ARCTIC WEATHER AT NICE.

Sixty-Four Degrees of Frost.

COLD WAVE SPREADING OVER ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF CONTINUANCE.

RECORD HEIGHT FOR BAROMETER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The cold weather is spreading westwards, and is growing more intense in Great Britain, where a fierce east wind is blowing.

The temperature in Belgium is at Zero (Farenheit). In Berlin it is thirteen degrees below Zero and thirty-two below in Austrio-Hungary.

Many deaths have occurred from cold.

The Continental railways are disorganized, the pipes of the engines freezing and splitting.

The Danube and Odessa harbours are frozen over.

The Barometer, from Russia across to Britain, stands at the highest on record.

In Iceland it is at present thirty degrees warmer than at Nice.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Trams are snowed up on the railway between Rome and Naples. Several feet of snow have fallen at Constanti iople and the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Euxine is suspended.

THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. McKenna Goes to the Education Office.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

It is officially announced that Mr. Birrell is appointed Secretary for Ireland and that Mr. Reginald McKenna will take Mr. Birrell's place as Minister for Education.

JUTE FIRE AT DUNKIRK.

£2,000 Damage to a Calcutta Ship's Cargo.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

A message from Dunkirk states that a fire has broken out among a cargo of jute, which was brought by the steamship "Asia" from Calcutta. The damage amounts to £2,000.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE PORTE.

Under Italy's Protection.

LONDON JANUARY. 24.

The Italian and French Ambassadors have informed the Porte that the Dominican Religious Establishment in Constantinople and Franciscan missions in Tripoli and Barca have been transferred to the protection of Italy.

AMERICA AND THE SHIPPING TRADE.

President Roosevelt Advocates Legislation.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress urges the legislation to assist American shipping by building running lines of large and swift steamers to South America and the Orient, thus avoiding the surrender of the trade to commercial rivals.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Desecrating a Bishop's Palace.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Archbishop's Palace in Paris has been converted into offices for the new Ministry of Labour.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Franco-Spanish squadron at Tangier has sailed, each squadron leaving a guardship.

THE CASE OF HARRY THAW.

Opening of the Trial.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The case of Harry Thaw, who as mentioned last June as having shot Mr. Stanford White, a wealthy Architect, has come up for trial in New York. The trial began to-day and has excited immense interest. The prisoner's wife, mother and sister, the Countess of Yarmouth and other notabilities were present.

MURDER OF WILLIAM WHITELY.

Close of a Magnificent Business Career.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The universal provider William Whitely has been shot dead, while going to lunch, by a young man who committed suicide immediately.

THE SIAMESE LOAN.

Keen Investment.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Siamese Loan is quoted at 5/8 premium.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Siamese Loan has been largely over subscribed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The death is announced of Lord Field.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

OUR ABSENTEE NAVY.

Severe Criticism.

FURTHER SHOCKS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE NOT PUBLISHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The prolonged absence of British warships from Kingston has attracted attention to the effects of the re-distribution of the Navy. The disadvantages revealed are strongly criticised in England, Canada South Africa and the West Indies.

It transpires that the whole of the North America Squadron is at present in British ports, with the exception of the "Isis," which is at Gibraltar and the "Indefatigable" which has since arrived at Jamaica.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Two earthquake shocks occurred at Kingston on January 22. They were the most severe since the 14th. Several buildings collapsed, but there were no casualties. Great alarm was caused.

H. M. S. "Brilliant" and the French cruisers from Hasiti have arrived with supplies.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

President Roosevelt's Attitude.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Colonial Office has received, but does not publish, dispatches from Sir A. Swettenham practically confirming the correspondence already cabled.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Telegrams from Washington state that Mr. Bacon, in a note to Mr. E. W. Howard, the British Charge d'Affaire, hastens to assure him on behalf of President Roosevelt, that the American Government will pay no heed whatever to the Jamaica incident.

He much appreciates the frank and ready courtesy of Sir Edward Grey's despatch replying to America's offer of assistance.

Mr. Bacon concludes, "It is especially gratifying to the President to feel that it has been possible for America to show her friendship for a community of your people in time of suffering."

ZAKKA KHEL RAIDS.

The Policy of Non-interference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JANUARY 24.

The *Pioneer* says :—The news which reaches us from Peshawar shows that the position of affairs as regards the Zakka Khel section of the Afridis is a most unsatisfactory one. For repeated raids and other offences they have forfeited their allowances for two years, and having thus burned their boats they are displaying a recklessness which is very disturbing to the peace of the Border. Within the past two or three months their raiding parties have ventured well into British Territory and at the present moment they are holding a number of men as prisoners, among these being two police constables. The villages nearest the Afridi frontier are in a constant state of alarm and it is impossible to give them adequate protection, even though extra patrols are employed. Other sections of the Afridis are behaving well, and they have frequently expressed a wish that the Zakkas should be severely punished. But the Government of India seems disinclined to take action. The policy of forbearance can, however, be stretched to dangerous limits, and this is certainly being done when British subjects are allowed to remain prisoners in the hands of tribesmen. Yet another raid perhaps and the Zakka Khels may be called to account. They have run up a bill of offences which even now would justify summary settlement."

THE LADY MINTO FETE.

Final Stages of the Football Tournament.

THE VICEROY'S STATE VISIT TO THE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The opening Match of the final stages of the Lady Minto Fete Football Tournament was played last evening, the Royal Scots from Poona defeating the Queen's from Rawalpindi by three goals to love.

The Lucky Bag drawings will not commence till Tuesday the 29th.

The Viceroy will go in State to the Races on Saturday as a compliment to the Calcutta Turf Club which is giving the gate that day to the Lady Minto Fancy Fete.

The Minto Fete will be open daily from the 28th of January to the 5th of February from 4 to 7 p. m. and 8 to 11 p. m.

On both occasions full performances of side shows, etc., will be given.

Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price on both occasions.

The final rehearsals of the Musical Ride and other shows take place on Friday and Saturday evenings.

MR. HENRY DARRAH'S LEAVE.

Changes in the U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

In consequence of leave granted to Mr. Henry Zouch Darrah, Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie goes to the United Provinces' Board of Revenue.

Mr. Harrington Vernon Lovett, Additional Commissioner of Allahabad succeeds Mr. Baillie as Commissioner *pro tem.*

Mr. George Bower becomes Additional Commissioner of Allahabad on the termination of that appointment Mr. Bower will go to Gorakpur as Commissioner relieving Mr. John Alexander Broun, who goes to Fyzabad as Commissioner *vice* Mr. Richard Ebb Hamblin who has been granted leave from April next.

THE MESHED CONSULATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Capt. Franklin starts immediately to take up the appointment of Medical Officer of the Tarbat i Haidari Consulate at Meshed in relief of Capt Watson, I, M, S., proceeding on long leave.

THE AMIR'S VISIT

EVIL FOREBODINGS OF THE JOURNEY.

Prophecies Scouted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

The *Pioneer* says :—"The following stories which have reached us from a reliable source seem to indicate one of the many currents of opinion which have been set flowing in Afghanistan by the acceptation by the Amir of the invitation to visit India. It is said that a short time previous to his departure from Kabul, the Amir was visited by Said Gul, a well known Mullah of Adda, who has now settled down in the capital of Afghanistan. The Mullah produced some paper or other in which it was written that a prophecy had been made to the effect that the Amir would die during his tour to India. This he showed to the Amir exhorting him not to endanger his life by leaving his own dominions and to give up the projected visit. The exhortation was, however, without avail, for the Amir after thanking him for his warning replied that he was in the hands of Allah, and as he had already accepted the British Government's invitation to meet the Viceroy at Agra he, as an honourable man, would be bound by his word and could not now draw back from his promise. Apparently the foreboders of evil became insistent, and embarrassing during the progress of the Amir's journey through Afghanistan, when it was realised that the Amir and his retinue would soon cross the frontier. During the halt at Jellalabad it was again prophesied that the Indian Government intended to capture the Amir and incarcerate him, and that he would never return alive to Kabul. On this occasion, however, the messenger of evil tidings was not so lightly dealt with, for it is reported that the lips which gave utterance to the prophecy were by order of the Amir sewn up so that they might be incapable of offending a second time in the same way.

PREPARATIONS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The Amir's arrival at Calcutta on Monday the 28th instant will be private. His Highness will be met at the Howrah Station by the Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, the Deputy Secretary Bengal Government, and two Aides de Camp representing the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S ADDRESS

To the Land-holders of Bijnor.

INDIGENOUS SUGAR.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

Sir John Hewett, addressing the Landholders at Bijnor, referred to the efforts which are being made by the Agricultural Departments to improve the quality of indigenous sugar, He said : "No one would be better pleased than I should be were the time to come when not a ton of imported sugar came into this country. Careless and unintelligent cultivation and wasteful methods of manufacture hitherto operated to tamper competition of locally refined sugar with that imported from foreign countries. Small capital and a little knowledge of engineering were necessary to produce sugar which would oust the imported article from the market."

Referring to Plague Sir John Hewett strongly recommended inoculation as a preventive, saying that this method of protection, which to my mind is a most valuable one, has not yet been sufficiently resorted to in these provinces. No doubt you, like everybody else, have heard that a certain brew of Vaccine was issued without proper precautions having been taken to prevent it from becoming contaminated, but I can assure you, after personal examination of the process of manufacture in the Laboratory at Bombay, that mechanical arrangements have now been made which make it *absolutely* impossible for any contagion to enter the flasks that are distributed, and any one can submit to be inoculated with the utmost confidence that the Vaccine now used for operation will not cause disease of any kind. The protection given by inoculation is not, indeed permanent, but there is no question that when the plague is about, the inoculated are exempt from attack in a remarkable manner.

LORD WENLOCK'S RECEPTION.

Unveiling Notable Portraits at the Anjuman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

The Mahomedan Community of Madras gave a reception yesterday evening in the premises of the Anjuman in honour of Lord Wenlock and Colonel Lawley who arrived in company with the Governor.

An address to Lord Wenlock was read by Mr. Justice Boddam. The portraits of Lord Wenlock, Colonel Lawley and Mr. Justice Boddam were unveiled by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Lawley, who said that he did not believe that the Anjuman was merely an offspring of an ephemeral effort, but rather one which will grow from a vigorous plant into a great tree whose branches will be like the shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land and to many a weary traveller the only hope. When my time comes to leave this country the name of my third brother will be remembered here as one who took real interest and showed genuine practical sympathy with the work of the Anjuman.

Both Lord Wenlock and Colonel Lawley replied,

THE NIZAM'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 24.

The Nizam is expected back this evening from Sardanagar. Carriages have been ordered for noon, when the Zenanawill first return.

The Minister returned yesterday evening at 6 o'clock by special train. Messrs. Dunlop, Faridoonjung and others returned in advance by the noon train yesterday.

SIR ALEXANDER SIMPSON, M. D.

Lectures at the Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

Sir Alexander Simpson, M. D., etc., accompanied by his son the Reverend Hurbert Simpson arrived in Madras yesterday. He will deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Sir Alexander visited the General Hospital this morning and holds on very high opinion of the Medical Institutions he has seen in India.

Although there might not have been time yet for all the impressions he has formed of Medical Work in India to crystallise, he is of opinion that much could be learned by members of the profession in England and other Western countries by a visit to the Hospitals and other Medical institutions in India and some study of work here.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

A Parsi Suffragette.

The ratepayers of Bombay City again tasted the sweets of an electoral franchise yesterday, and it is a day of much bustle and excitement in civic annals. At an early hour, the candidates were alert, and their canvassers going round in different quarters to remind the ratepayers qualified to vote of their assurances to come to the polling-booths and register their votes before the polling officers. Each candidate had, according to his resources, engaged a number of conveyances bearing placards with his name conspicuously displayed thereon. After the votes had been registered before the polling officers, the voters were conveyed back to their residences in the carriages engaged by the candidates.

This is the thirteenth ratepayers' election since the constitution of the Municipal Corporation under the Act of 1888. The Corporation consists of 72 councillors instead of 64 members under the old Act. It was exactly thirty-four years ago, namely in the year 1873, when the ratepayers of the City first enjoyed the privilege of an electoral franchise and when neither the framers of the Act nor the electorate itself could have formed an adequate conception of the great developments that have since manifested themselves. The honour of a seat on the Corporation of a City, the annual revenues of which have swelled up to over a crore of rupees, is considered a great civic boon at the disposal of the ratepayers to confer. At the first introduction of municipal self-government, the ratepayers did not show much personal interest in the experiment, and they could with difficulty be educated to appreciate the value of the franchise. In the beginning, the elections took place biennially instead of triennially as at present. The first general election took place in the year 1873 ; the second in 1875 ; and the time for a third general election fell due in July, 1877. Owing, however, to a serious flaw discovered in the Act, at the eleventh hour, the elections had to be postponed. The flaw was so serious that the very existence of the Corporation was jeopardised. It was admitted to be "functus officio," and business was at a stand-still. The Legislature then gave the Municipality timely assistance and matters were set right as expeditiously as was possible under the circumstances. Owing, however, to the *contretemps*, the third general election could not be held till October, 1878. The fourth general election took place in November, 1880. Another Act was passed in 1882 to alter the Municipal year from the 1st January to the date of the official year, the 1st April, and the Corporation had therefore its period of office extended to the 31st March, 1882. It was enacted at the same time that three, instead of two, years should be the period of the existence of future corporations. Thus the fifth general election took place in 1883 ; and the sixth in 1886. The seventh general election took place, under the new law, in January, 1889, when the new Municipal Act of 1888 had come into force. By this Act, the Corporation consists of 72 councillors instead of 64 as under the old Act. Of these 72 councillors, thirty-six are elected by the qualified rate-payers of the city ; sixteen by the Justices of the Peace ; two by Fellows of the Bombay University ; two more by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; while the remaining sixteen are appointed by Government. In January, 1892, the eighth general election took place ; the ninth, in January, 1895 ; the tenth, in January, 1898 ; the eleventh, in January, 1901 and the twelfth in January, 1904. Since the election of 1889 the Municipal Act now in force has introduced the cumulative system of voting, under which a voter is entitled to register for any of the candidates as many votes as there are seats in the ward, or apportion them among the candidates as he pleases. The qualifications of a voter under the Act are—that he should be enrolled in the Municipal election roll as a voter of the ward for which such election is held ? That he should reside in or be the owner of some building or land in the ward, on the electoral roll of which his name is registered; that he should be assessed to the general tax or the tax on vehicles and animals at a rate of not less than Rs. 30 per annum; and that he should be twenty-one years of age. All graduate of Universities in India or in the United Kingdom, whose names have been registered on the election roll, are qualified to vote at the rate-payers' elections. The same qualifications extend to females as to males.

There was not much animation at the polling booths in the early part of the forenoon, and the polling-officers had an easy time of it until a later hour. The Municipal Commissioner visited the polling booths and satisfied himself that the election arrangements were working smoothly. For the purposes of the election, the City had been divided into seven wards the five in which contests took place being :—A, Fort Ward, with a population of 90,044 and 1,473 voters; B, Mandvi Ward, with a population of 156,032 and 1,382 votes ; C, Bhuleshwar Ward, with a population of 200,101 and 2,216 voters ; D, Girgaum Ward, with a population of 112,629 and 1,856 voters ; E, Byculla Ward, with a population of 224,025 and 1,036 voters. Thus, out of a population in these five wards of 782,131 there in all 7,913 voters, of whom over 800 were graduates, and the rest qualified ratepayers.

Besides these, there are 567 Justices of the Peace and 177 Fellows of the University who are entitled to return sixteen and two councillors respectively, making a grand total of 9,300 voters, exclusive of the Chamber of Commerce who also return two councillors. Of these 9,300 voters, there are 770 Europeans, 230 Portuguese and Eurasians, 102 Jews, Armenians and Japanese, 3,608 Hindus, 2,456 Parsees, 2,132 Mahomedans, and 2 Chinese. The total voters in 1898 were 8,884 ; in 1901, the number of voters rose to 9,865, in 1904 it fell down to 8,651 and this year there is an increase of 649 voters.

The arrangements at the five polling stations were satisfactory and complete. Spacious mandaps in parallel rows were erected, in which, on one side, were placed boxes and desks for the polling officers ; and in the other accommodation was provided for the candidates and their supporters. Some of the candidates had pitched tents for their own use.

As there is no contest in the Parel and Mahim Wards this year, the candidates are, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, declared duly elected members of the new Corporation, which comes into existence on the 1st April next. There were contested elections only in five out of the seven wards, namely, in the Fort, Mandvi, Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Byculla Wards, their polling places being, for the Fort, on the Esplanade opposite the Esplanade High School, Waudby Road ; for the Mandvi Ward on the Cruickshank Road, between the Municipal Office and Presidency Police Court ; for the Girgaum Ward, on the play ground of the Proprietary School, Gowalia Tank Road ; for the Bhuleshwar Ward on the Maidan opposite the South End of the Elphinstone High School on the Cruickshank Road, and for the Byculla Ward at the Byculla Ward office Sankli Tank, near the Byculla Bridge.

There are ten candidates for the six seats in the Fort Ward ; ten candidates for the eight seats in the Mandvi Ward ; thirteen candidates for the eight seats in the Bhuleshwar Ward ; and eight candidates for the five seats in the Girgaum Ward, and seven candidates for the five seats in the Byculla Ward.

The elections commenced at 9-39 a. m. In former years, the votes registered in favour of the candidates were allowed to be given in approximate numbers to the reporters of the Press by each of the polling officers, but for recent elections a distinct veto has been placed on the previous practice. The results of the elections cannot, therefore, be announced until they are officially declared after the Municipal Commissioner has made a formal enquiry into the objected and rejected votes and adjudicated upon them.

A FORT WARD.—SIX SEATS.

Mr. Byramjee Dorabjee Banajee, Assessor and Collector, who had abundant experience at former elections was the superintending polling officer, who was assisted by ten polling clerk and ten issuing clerks. There were ten candidates for the six seats in the ward namely, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, Mr. Nanabhai Nasarwanji Sukhia, Mr. Nawroji Jehangir Gamadia, and Dr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Mistri, Mr. Pherozeshah B. Patel, Mr, Edwin Bollam, and Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangir Murzban. The voting commenced at 9-39 o'clock languidly, but after an hour became brisk and continued so till noonday. There was a lull between 1 and 3 p.m., but the polling assumed an animated aspect between 4 and 6-39 p.m. Several Parsee ladies and a number of European gentlemen came to the polling booths in this ward. There were very few challenged and objected votes. At the close of the poll, the supporters of Mr, N, J, Gamadia, Dr. Sukhia, and Mr. D. E. Watcha, were said to believe that their nominees were very likely to be among the successful candidates.

B. MANDVI WARD 8—S EATS.—10 CANDIDATES.

The Polling Office for this Ward was a shamianah put up between the Municipal offices and the Esplanade Police Court ; Mr. Sorabjee Bomanjee Master, Head of the Refund and Audit Department, was the Polling Officer. Several small refreshment booths had been provided by some of the candidates for their supporters. The candidates for this Ward were :—Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr. Lakhumsey Napoo, Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Rao Bahadur Vithaldas K. Vandekar, Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, Dr. D. N. Dandekar, Mr. Sharafali Mamoojee, Dr. Rahim Haji Mooljiani Mr. Mahomed Ali A. Jinnah, Mr. Khimjee Hirji Kayani. The last three are new candidates. Most of the candidates were busy throughout the day, conducting the voters to the Shamianah on their alighting from the conveyances specially sent for them. They were escorted with much ceremony to the polling booths. There was much excitement in every direction throughout the day. The whole of Cruickshank Road presented unbroken lines of carriages on either side, and the scene was one like that witnessed at a Native fair. Towards the afternoon, Mr. Lakumsey Napoo polled the largest number of votes, and was closely followed by Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, after whom came Mr. Jinnah. About 4 p. m., it was evident that Dr. Mooljiani had no chance for success, and from that hour, the real contest lay between Mr. Khimjee Hirjee Kayani and Mr. Karmalli Peerbhoy. Every attempt was made by the supporters of Mr. Vandekar, Mr. Sharafalli, and Dr. Dandekar, to make their position secure. At 6 p. m., the result of the polling was very roughly estimated to be as follows :—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah	932	votes.
Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula	914	"
Mr. Sarafalli Mamujee	901	"
Mr. Vandekar	896	"
Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Laljee	831	"
Mr. Lakhumsey Napoo	820	"
Mr. Karmalli Peerbhoy	803	"
Mr. Khimjee Kayani	702	"
Dr. Dandekar	636	"
Dr. Mooljiani	382	"

The last two candidates were, therefore, believed to have been defeated. The Mandvie Ward, according to the last Census, contains a population of 1,56,032 persons, while the number of enrolled voters is 1,382, including 30 Graduates, of whom 11 are Europeans, 3 Portuguese and Eurasians, 25 Jews and Armenians, 457 Hindus, 38 Parsees, 817 Mahomedans, and 1 Chinaman.

C. BHULESHWAR WARD EIGHT SEATS.—THIRTEEN CANDIDATES.

Mr. W. E. Watte, the Chief Accountant, was the Polling Officer in this Ward, and the polling place was located opposite the Elphinstone High School on the Cruickshank Road. The thirteen candidates in this Ward were the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D, Thackersey, Mr Manmohandas Ramjee, Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinath, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master Mr. Abdul Husain Adamje Peerbhoy, Mr Motilal. K Kapadia, Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash, Mr Motilal J Sevaklal, Mr Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Atmaram, Mr. Cursetje N. Wadia, Mr Ibrahimbhoy Adamje Peerbhoy.

The last five of these were new members. The Bhuleshwar Ward, according to the last Census, has a total population of 2,00,101 persons, of whom 2,216, including 265 Graduates, are qualified voters. Of these, there are 4 Europeans, 40 Portuguese and Eurasian and 1,292 Hindus, 432 Parsees and 448 Mahomedans.

Between 9 and 11 a. m., the polling was very brisk; and the Hon Mr. Vithaldas, Mr. Manmohandas, and Mr. Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy led the van. They stood firm from the commencement, together with Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Savaklal. The Hindu voters predominated in this Ward more than in any other, as Bhuleshwar is the headquarters of Hindu citizens. At a later hour, it was ascertained that the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, Mr. Abdul Husain, and Mr. Chunilal Mehta were heading the poll.

Among the Parsee candidates, Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee secured the largest number of votes ; and by 3 p.m., his position was considered to be quite secure. Among the Parsees, the contest was very close between Mr. Jahangir Ruttonjee Dubash and Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master. Many of the voters were challenged ; and several were bogus voters. One young Hindu voted as a Graduate but when challenged, confessed that he did not know English at all. One Bania had said he was passing along the road, and was compelled to come in and sign a voting paper. The impudence of a Multani was so brazen that the police took down his name and address for ulterior purposes, if necessary. Mr. C. N. Wadia had a very slender chance for success from the beginning. Several Hindu ladies came to the polling place during the day. As it grew late in the afternoon success seemed to be decidedly in the way of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Chunilal A. Mehta and Mr. Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy. It is not easy to presage who are the successful candidates in the order of merit, but the results will be officially announced in a day or two.

D. GIRGAUM WARD—FIVE SEATS, EIGHT CANDIDATES,

The election for the D Girgaum Ward was very keenly contested. The Ward has a population of 112,629 and of these the voters number 1,856. Of the voters there are 115 Europeans 42 Eurasians and Portuguese, 8 Jews, Armenians and Japanese 911 Hindus, 661 Parsees, and 119 Mahomedans. These include 629 graduates Mr. A. W. Shete, personal assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, was the Polling Officer, and he was assisted by about thirty clerks. The eight candidates who contested for the five seats allotted to the Ward were :—Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jahangir Bomanji Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Dr. D. Silwa, Mr. Manordas Tribhuvandas, Mr Indrajit, Kalabhai Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri. At the initial stages of the polling the voting showed an even tendency, but later on in the day the chances of Mr. Indrajit and Dr. Silva became so small that at the concluding stage they tried their best to secure voters. The result was that at the end of the day a keen competition took place. Dr Dadachanji was leading from the beginning to the end closely followed by Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. Indrajit, Dr. D. Silva and Mr. Manohardas were feeling shaky from the early part of the afternoon. Mr. Mantri was comfortable. He was almost sure of the third place and for the last two places a stiff contest ensued among Messrs. Dixit, Jehangier Petit and Mr. Manohardas. The latter of course could not keep up the strides at which the other two candidates were going and the probable results for the day were:—

1 Dr. Dadachanji (1,300)
2 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, (1090)
3 Mr. R. B. Mantri, 933
4 Mr. Jehngier B Petit, 90)
5 The Hon Mr Dixit, 875
6 Mr. Manorda Tribhuvandass, 700
7 Dr. D Silva, 500
8 Mr. Indrajit, 200

E.—BYCULLA WARD.

The Byculla Ward sends five members to the Corporation and these seats have been contested by seven candidates, four of whom are at present members of the Board. The total population in this Ward is 2,24,025 people, comprising 84 Europeans, 52 Portuguese and Eurasians, 17 Jews, Armenians and Japanese, 230 Hindus, 224 Parsees, 428 Mahomedans, one Chinaman and 56 University graduates, in all 1,036 persons. These ratepayers are entitled to vote.

The candidates for this Ward are Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi, Joseph Baptista, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Sorab Dinshaw Kias, Mr. Byramjee Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Sallebhoy Currimji Barodawalla, the first four of whom are at present members of the Corporation.

Mr. L. W. Michael, of the Bombay Municipality acted as the polling officer. At one time it appeared that Mr. Joseph Baptista would stand at the head of the poll, while later on it was conjectured that Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin would be the most fortunate of the five to be representitves of the Ward. It was quite apparent that the old members of the Corporation were the most favoured of the candidates, while the new candidates did not seem to fare well. Mr. Sorab C. Dhondi and Mr. Byramjee Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy were very strongly supported, both by the Parsees and the Hindus.

The whole day passed off without any important event but one, which was somewhat unique and worth putting on record. Shortly after four o'clock in the evening a young and enthusiastic Parsee lady in company with her husband, drove to the polling office in a carriage and pair. Here she was joined by two more Parsees Seeing the new arrivals, all the candidates and their men rushed up to them to secure votes. The lady's husband and her two friends were being pulled from all sides when the dauntless "suffragette" addressing those around her, said she would make her husband and her friends vote for those members only who would promise to make it their point to have, in future, female members on the Corporation Board and and in the Standing Committee. This mortified several of the candidates, who henceforth left the young lady and her friends severly alone, only one Parsee candidate promised to follow her precept and he secured all the votes of the lady's husband and her two friends.

Dr. S. Kias, one of the candidates, withdrew from the contest. Mr. Sallebhoy Currimji Barodawalla, a young Mahomedan candidate with considerable energy, progressed most favourably during the course of the day. It might be safely ascertained that he would stand at the head of the poll, probably with over six hundred votes to his credit. Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, the only Hindu candidate, promises to stand; Mr. Kazi Kakiruddid, third and Mr. Sorab Dhondi, fourth. There was a been contest between Mr. Byramjee Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, but it is said that the former stands a better chance as the latter had been in the field rather too late.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, paid several visits to each of the polling offices in the city, to see how things went.

The results of the polling will be declared in a day or two.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY A FREE LANCE.

AHMEDABAD.

I was not able to write to you last week, being very busily engaged in the Mofussil. Owing to circumstances I was compelled to stay at Ahmedabad and on arrival there I was informed that the Traveller's bungalow was in occupation of the Factory Commission, and so I had to put up at the Railway Station. This was convenient in a way as I had to catch a train every morning ; but in every other way it was distinctly inconvenient. There are three retiring rooms at the Station, two of which each contain three beds. So you may have to share your room with two other persons and at this time of the year there is almost certain to be at least one other occupant. There is only one bath and one washstand for each room. The doors open upon the station platform in front and upon a lot of gharries for hire behind. This is the only accommodation to be had at Ahmedabad, if we except the Traveller's Bungalow, which is not situated in a very desirable locality. Considering that Ahmedabad is an extremely flourishing town with over two lakhs of population and from fifty to sixty mills, this very poor accommodation shows great lack of enterprise. There ought certainly to be a hotel, which could be closed in the rains and hot weather. As things are at present, many tourists pass straight on who would willingly have stayed had there been any place for them to stay. The hotel should, of course, be run by the railway. Apparently, however, Indian Railways have not yet appreciated the great advantage it would be both to themselves and the public did they run well-conducted hotels at the principal stations on their lines. I am very strongly of opinion that a small well conducted hotel at Ahmedabad would pay well.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

I do not know whether the absence of a hotel at Ahmedabad is strictly speaking a 'current event,' so I will next mention two appointments that are. It is generally understood that Mr. Caddell will take over the Private Secretaryship from Mr. DuBoulay in April. Mr. DuBoulay has had a very long and successful tenure of the office under different Governors and I should imagine he will be glad to lay it down. For, from what one gathers, the Private Secretary is one of the hardest worked men in the Presidency, and not only is the work hard, it is also very responsible. Mr. DuBoulay has occupied this very difficult position for some years with untailing tact and courtesy and he will be a very difficult man to follow. His successor is, however, a perfect glutton for work. It would be difficult to imagine a more enthusiastic or energetic individual than Mr. Caddell. Whether it be putting on Marine Lines, footer or hockey on the Cooperage, cricket on the Maidan, his whole soul goes into it. Likewise I believe he is the most conscientious of workers. Bombay athletes may perhaps regret that they will not be able to have Mr. Caddell so much among them as heretofore, but it is a great thing to have a sportsman with a hand on the helm. The discipline of games is not a bad discipline for life and so good a Captain ought to make an excellent Private Secretary Mr. Caddell will be a very serious loss to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, of which corps he is at present a Major The other appointment is that of Mr. Kemp to be Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. This will meet with the unanimous approval of the legal profession for both as Second Judge and Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Kemp proved himself a dignified, conscientious and able judge.

DEBT AND READY MONEY.

A great deal has been said and written about Mr. Justice Davar's judgment in the recent Marwarri case. Mr. Justice Davar's long and large practice has given him a far larger insight into the ways of these gentlemen than can be possessed by most judges. His judgment is certainly what one would expect from a Court of Justice, and the public owe him a debt of gratitude. Personally I welcome the decision from a wider point of view, for I see in it a deadly blow at the iniquitous system of monthly credit and chits, which has ruined so many men in India, especially Europeans. This system was started in the days when the European society in each place was very limited in number and it was indeed more like a chummery where the account was made up each month and each individual paid his share. It still remains in circumstances to to which it is totally unsuited. Mr. Justice Davar's decision is not so much a blow to the Marwarri as to the conditions which enable that astute gentleman to thrive. I believe if statistics were ever published concerning the Anglo-Indians who were in the hands of Marwarris, they would cause nothing less than consternation not only as to the number but as to the position also of the Marwari's clients. Men only go to Marwarris when they are hard pressed, when they *must* have the money. It is not surprising that the Marwari charges a high rate of interest, especially considering the type of security usually offered. Why are men so hard pressed ? To those who will see, because of the credit system in the clubs and bars and on the race-course. It is so easy to sign a chit and, if one be not businesslike, so easy to forget how they are mounting up ; but the total at the end of the month is a horrid shock. If club members had to pay down on the nail for what they got, many of the younger ones, who have but little knowledge of the value of money, would be saved from having club bill which they can only meet by having recurse to the shroff. If men were not allowed to bet on the race-course except for ready money, they would not be able to lay heavy odds on the last race, in the vain hope of getting back an afternoon's losses : There would be no interview with the Marwari on the Sunday to find the funds necessary for Monday's settling. I have always understood that the Western India Turf Club, for example, was got a gambling institution, but that it was there to provide sport and improve the horseflesh of this country. I hold, however, that it is not so, that it is indeed nothing but a gambling institution. It lets stalls to bookmakers. It recognises betting on the nod. It is cognisant of the fact that under its auspices people put their whole month's incomes on one race. It would not, I imagine, deal kindly with a bookmaker who refused to bet on the nod with any man whose credit was not publicly ruined. It enforces debts due to bookmakers by holding out public disgrace over the debtor. Without gambling all the Turf Clubs in India would be ended in a month. They are all great gambling institutions, infinitely worse than the harmless speculators in the bazaar who bet on the rise and fall of the Liverpool cotton market, and get fined and imprisoned for it Personally, I see no harm in gambling, but it should be for ready money. It is a luxury just like giving dinners at the club or standing drinks in a bar. These are all very good things in their way ; but they should all be for cash. Money is much more varied in India than it is at home, so where is the hardship in asking a man to do in an Indian club what he has to do in a London Club —pay for what he has when he gets it. So long as you have credit in clubs, race-courses, and bars, you will have Marwaris and exorbitant rates of interet, you will have Englishmen unable to go home ; you will have a British army in India, a very large proportion of whose officers are in the hands of the sowcar. Introduce ready money, and Marwaris and misery go together, and a man will live within his income, because he can't do anything else. This will put an end to the absurd demands made by Society upon people whose incomes are altogether inadequate. If Mr. Justice Davar's decision is a stop towards doing away with this rotten system of credit, as I believe it is, then the amount of the debt to him by Anglo-Indian society is not easy to estimate.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

Everyone will be glad to hear that an attempt is being made to revive the Bombay Polo Tournament, and hope that it may be successful. There is no game so fascinating to watch as polo well played. What with the Amir's visit, the big meeting, the Bandmann Opera Company, the polo tournament, the Hindu-Presidency match, next month ought to be pretty gay. I will merely conclude with a sporting offer (ready money, of course) of 3 to 1 on Sir Pirozeshaw Mehta at the coming municipal election.

MRS. COKER, HOUNSLOW, the widow whose son was killed by the motor-car in which the Duchess of Connaught was travelling, received £5 and a hamper at Christmas time, from her Royal Highness. The hamper contained a turkey, a box of sweets, a large Christmas cake, a bottle of port wine, a dozen mince-pies, and a box of candied fruits.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE LATE LADY BOUNTIFUL.

Winter Sales.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

tered in dark green. The Duchess' boudoir is a lovely apartment hung with pink. The Duke's waiting-room which opens out of the boudoir is prepared in red upholstered with green. It is a bright and cheerful apartment. The Royal suite of rooms are heated by electric radiators.

A MARQUIS ENGINEER.

The Marquis of Graham is known as a young man with an original turn of mind, but one might have supposed that his marriage to Lady Mary Hamilton, the heiress of Arran and the wealthiest girl in the kingdom, would have put an end to his adventurous career. But now comes the news, known as yet only to his personal friends, that this unconventional heir to a Dukedom is employed as a working engineer in a great Glasgow ship-building yard. The Marquis engineer, carrying his lunch in his pocket, goes forth each morning from the stately castle at Arran to win fresh laurels in industry. Genial, light-hearted and hail-fellow well-met, none of his associates in the yard guess that their colleague is a Marquis, to say nothing of the husband of the Queen of Arran.

Lord Graham is not new to hard work. He served in the Navy and in the Mercantile Marine and holds a Master's certificate granted by the Board of Trade. Like Lord Brassey, he wanted to know the real business of the sea and so shipped as an ordinary sailor. He sailed Lord Brassey's famous yacht "The Sunbeam" home from Australia. Lord Graham also served in the South African War, stood twice for Parliament as a Unionist candidate and had been on the staff of a certain half-penny daily with an immense circulation.

AT CHATSWORTH.

The King and Queen are spending the first days of the New Year at Chatsworth. The Royal visitors who were met at the station by the Duke of Devonshire, arrived in a storm of wind, rain and snow and the four-mile drive in skidding motor-car was full of adventure. The trees on either side of the roadway were clothed with electric lights. For the last half mile the road was lined with torchbearers —a picturesque sight.

Prince Henry of Pless and his lovely wife, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Earl and Countess de Grey, Lord Dalmeny (Lord Rosebery's son), and the Marquis de Soveral, the latter a great favourite with the King are of the Royal house party. Fortunately, there was a quick change in the weather and the Duke's visitors have spent the week pleasantly enough in shooting, motoring and golf. As usual, a theatrical performance has been arranged for the amusement of the Royal guests and this will be given to-night, Mrs. Willis James, Miss Muriel Wilson and Lord Dunconnon being among the performers.

CORSAGE BOUQUETS.

A pretty fad of the moment is the wearing of enormous corsage bouquets. There was a time when the wearing of artificial flowers, specially in the day time, was voted bad taste, but now it would be difficult to wear too many. The artificial flower of to-day is a perfect imitation of the real flower and is cunningly scented in imitation of Nature. In addition to the flowers on the hat, which are made of waterproofed velvet or silk and so come up smiling after every shower, muffs have their floral decoration and a flower may also be fastened to the fur stole. At night floral tiaras to match the flowers of the corsage are much in evidence. The fashionable woman demands a sharp line between the flowers suitable for morning and those for evening. Violets, cinerarias, orchids and mignonette are all correct for outdoor wear, while for night roses of every hue, gardenias and camelias are the flowers preferred above all others.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Octroi Drawbacks and Plague Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 24.

At an ordinary general meeting of the Karachi Municipality, held on the 22nd instant, it was resolved that as recommended by the Managing Committee Government be asked to sanction the levy, for a further period of five years, of one-tenth of the drawback on octroi refunds which was sanctioned for a period of five years from 17th July 1902. The President in the debate stated that the Municipality in applying for sanction to continue the tax did not bind itself for any period. A representation on the question of terminal charge was being prepared for submission to Government as being more satisfactory and less cumbersome method of taxation than the present system of levying octroi on import, and refunding nine-tenths on export.

A resolution sanctioning for plague expenditure an additional sum of Rs. 14,855 was also passed. The President replying to a question stated that he could not say anything definite as to the effect on plague in Karachi of the destruction of rats and disinfection of houses by pesterine. Both methods were being used in the hope that good results would ensue and their was no compulsion of any kind, and that only persuasion was resorted to.

DEPARTURE OF A POPULAR OFFICER.

Farewell Address to Lieut. Tollemache.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 24.

This evening a pleasant function took place at Wellington when the residents presented a farewell address and a handsome silver casket to Lieut. L. G. Tollemache, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, Cantonment Magistrate of Wellington. Major W. Sykes Banks, of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, presided. In the address the various services rendered by Lieut. Tollemache were referred to in terms of high praise, one of them being the opening of a new Market for the Military in Wellington.

In the course of the reply Lieut. Tollemache suggested the necessity of appointing a permanent Magistrate for the Wellington Cantonment, who would be able to devote his time to the needs of the place.

The function was a bright success, and great regret is felt by all at the departure of Lieut. Tollemache who leaves for England.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

This morning Mr. Lord in the employ of Mr. Baudmann proprietor of Theatre Royal, cut his throat in the presence of his wife and of a man called Dabbs. The wound was two inches long, but only the skin deep, and after its being sewed up Lord returned to his home.

NATIVE SOLDIER CONVICTED OF ROBBERY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 24.

Shaik Dawood, a private of 121st Pioneers, was to-day sentenced to two years, rigorous imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate for having robbed Colonel Cahusac Commanding 121st Pioneers of a despatch box containing halves of notes for Rs. 800 and cash and papers. The accused was arrested in the city while in the attempt of disposing of the halves of currency notes for a certain quantity of gold to a Marwari.

BURIED UNDER A FALLING WALL.

One Person Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Some men in the employ of the River Steam Navigation Company who were engaged in demolishing a building were buried by a wall falling. Four men were badly injured and one died.

HUMOUR GOLF.

(BY A GOLFER.)

The Englishman has been accused of taking his pleasures sadly, and, indeed, we have seen men on a golf links, even outside the bunkers,—looking as dejected as mutes at a funeral, with faces like that of the Scotchman who dropped a sovereign and picked up six-pence; but then Golf is a serious game; in fact, as the old Scotchman said to his minister, "Man, it's no game, it's a study more deefficult than Theology." Yet though Golf is, to most of us, one long apprenticeship in disapointment and disaster, most of us take our sorrows smilingly; were it not so, would so much humour have collected round the game? Round all the great Games a halo of humour gradually collects; around the game of golf it is most resplendent, for golf lends itself most kindly to the smiling god; it is the only great game wherein we have leisure for watching the discomfiture of an opponent; it is the only game in which we have a non-combatant companion, to whom we may make, or from whom we can hear, any criticism on the game while play is the progress. And surely, this opportunity is the birth-place of the best humour. A jest loses half its flavour if the circumstances which provoked it have to be recapitulated. Who, save the man who experienced it, got the full flavour of the humour which lay in the situation, when his caddie told him that the hole was a drive and a putt and handed him his putter when he had topped his drive!

In a recent article in these columns, Mr. Horace Hutchinson deplored the decay of humour in Golf, and attributed it, mainly, to the gradual extinction of the Scotch caddie. Of course, the old type of caddie, is, like the gutty ball, becoming extinct. Time was, when each player had his own caddie as a permanency,—a member of his household—who was his guide, philosopher, and (sometimes) his friend; who knew his play (and his temper) to a T and (often) knew the game much better than his master. We, alas, have changed all that. Nowadays when this "Scotch Croquet" has captivated the world, and, as the old lady said, has got as far north as St. Andrews, caddies are picked up, (and discarded), like daisies on the turf; they are, for the most part, merely beasts of burden, more often than not entirely ignorant of the game, and taking no more interest in it save that which is necessary to save dismissal. But even now we find caddies, especially in Scotland, who make the most of any opportunity given them by players, for the exercise of their mether wit. Not very long ago the present writer was playing a match with a gentleman who had a fancy for wry-necked clubs. His bag reeked of them. Every club he had was some body's patent, invented, one supposes, to make the game more difficult. In due course he asked his caddie for his cleek, you clubs unke me ayunt?" Almost as good was the remark of a caddie on an English links who was a good player, and was engaged to carry for a visitor whose form was, he was told, better than scratch. This visitor took 24 to the first 3-holes and provoked the question from the caddie (who had backed him on the strength of his information) whether it was at a foreign club he was scratch.

But in spite of these, and the many similar instances which could doubtless be quoted, one fears Mr. Hutchinson is right, and the we must not expect a large amount of humour from our caddies in the years to come. Yet the humour in golf does not die with the old type of caddie: rather does it increase, if we may judge from the numerous instances Mr. Punch has given us during the last few months notably that of the gentleman who smashes his clubs an the stones with the remark; "Its better to break your d—d clubs than lose your d—d temper." In the same happy frame of mind was the bald-headed man, who, after driving 4 balls in succession into a tank trampled on his driver with his number 10 feet and said to his partner, "I call you to witness that I haven't lost my hair." These are excellent instances of the delightful humour which redeems disaster. In it the caddie has no part. It is the players who evolve it and the players who most enjoy it, and, though in time to come, humour may have left the caddies it will surely, never leave the player.

We take up this game of Golf with light hearts, but to what excesses does it not lead us? There is the choosing of clubs and, that accomplished, the feeling when in form that all other men's Clubs are bludgeons, or, when out of form that any clubs are preferable to our own. So one gradually accumulates at considerable expense, a collection of clubs that are merely ornaments, sometimes not even that. There is too the choosing of clothes for the fray. To what curious eccentricities does not that invite us. Many a man whose tailor's bills are a burden to him, goes round the links in a coat like the Irishman's stocking,—a lot of holes darned together—because he thinks he can play in no other. Other men will only play without a coat, or with, or without braces. Others have special fancies in boots. One man went in for a big spike in the heel of his right boot to prevent (he said) his raising himself on his toe while he swung. These, and similar peculiarities are only to assist in reducing the player's handicap, to counteract (forsooth) the faults of style and defects of vision (and pigheaded obstinacy in method) which combine to make bad golfers. Mr. Vardon now writes that the old adage of keeping the eye on the ball is misleading, No one he says ever can keep his eye on the ball till it has disappeared; the one thing needful is not to move your head till the ball has left the tie. Ere long we shall doubtless see many inventions,—such as a hat weighted in front, or a collar spiked behind, to prevent the head being moved during the stroke. The amazing excuses men make to convince their companion when they have made a bad stroke are a never failing source of amusement,—(to others). "How can I putt?" said a man at Deal one day, "when those d—d ships are running about in the Channel behind me." "Very sorry" old man said another player, who put his partner into a bunker for the tenth time, "I'm no use to-day, I've been golfing with my wife all the week." This must have been the man who said that golfers were divided into four classes: good players, bad players, very bad players, and—ladies! "I can't play on these links" said another man; "the turf is so good and you know I hate a teed ball." And so on and so on; one and all seek some excuse for the incapability which is beyond their control, and while making it, quite over-look the humour of the fact that the listener to their excuses is chuckling to himself (as he to himself when the other man makes excuses) because "that idiot B—fancies he can play a scratch game."

But the humour of golf is too elusive to be described on paper. The play's the thing. It is only on the links (as Mr. Balfour said) that these humours can be studied and appreciated. The writer can but spin off a good yarn or two and draw attention to the idiosyncracies of players which provide so much amusement to the world. What amusement must the uninitiated in golf's mysteries derive from the sight of a stalwart man spending his strength to evict a small ball from a deep hole with "an instrument very ill suited for the purpose." What must the uninitiated think of the pilgrims who trudge round their holyland in torrents of rain, merely for the sake of hitting a small ball into a small hole. But one day the scoffing novice has a club put into his hand and, with it, he attempts to hit that little ball. From that day the golf god has him in a grip of iron; whether he be young, middle-aged, or grey-headed, he will for this cause, leave his father and his mother, and if he has one, his wife. He will practice putting in his dining room, driving with a captive ball over his flower beds; he will make himself a laughing stock with his whims and his conversation, but what will he care provided his golf god smiles upon him. "I have faced a charging tiger," said a well known sportsman who took up golf late in life. "I have ridden in steeple chases I have been through many fields of battle, but I never trembled in my life till I had to hole a 2 foot putt to win a big match." History does not relate if he did hole it, but imagination can conceive the smile which illumined his countenance if he did.

The Rev. David Canty, pastor of a church at Evansville, Indiana, announced that he would roll the corner stone of a new church it was proposed to build, through the principal streets of the town, provided the public would see that there was some "moss" in the shape of money for the stone to gather. He did so, wearing out three pairs of gloves in the operation. The streets were lined with crowds, which cheered him and threw money in silver, copper, and bank notes in front of the stone. Over $500 was realised.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NEW HEBRIDES BLUE-BOOK.

British Press Views.

COLONIES SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

London, Jan. 8.—An official blue-book has been published giving an account of the negotiations between the British and French Governments leading to the recent settlement of the New Hebrides question. Most of the morning papers devote articles to the consideration of the settlement, and the negotiations which led to it; and, with few exceptions, they considered that Australia and New Zealand have some cause for grievance, inasmuch as they were not consulted before the convention was ratified.

The "Morning Post" (Conservative) is of opinion that the Convention has not affected any Great Imperial or Australasian interest. The Australasian Governments were aware of the trend of British policy under the Anglo-French agreements; hence it was idle to propose annexation, in the light of the arrangements made between the two countries in the Convention of 1887. The opinions then quoted showed a recognition among all sections of Australasians of the considerations of Empire, and the necessity under which Great Britain lay of dealing in a large way with the great neighbour Powers.

The "Post" then contrasts the colonial demands with the small number of Australasians in the New Hebrides, and with the protective tariff imposed against the latter; and adds that the colonies have no just cause of grievance against the Imperial Government, but that they might advantageously strengthen their representation in London.

The "Times" reiterates the urgency of devising some means of keeping the Imperial Government the States, and the Empire in continuous touch with each other; and admits that a speedy agreement is necessary, in view of the South Pacific Islands presenting foreign Powers with such strong temptation for establishing naval bases. At the same time, it declares there is every justification for criticism, in that the Imperial Government entirely failed to secure representation of colonial views in proper time.

Like the French, our negotiators should have included experts acquainted with local conditions and views. The colonies had adequately expressed the view that the fault lay in the system; it was to be the colonials would be prepared for the Conference of 1907 with practical suggestions. It would then assuredly be the duty of the Home Government to give them a full and thoughtful hearing.

The "Daily News" (Liberal) thinks that policy, equally with fairness, ought to have suggested the advisability of carrying the colonies with us as far as possible, as they were entitled to an expression of their views before the commission.

The "Daily Chronicle" (Liberal) declares that the correspondence is a conspicuous example of the friction resulting from muddling through. Possibly, had the colonies been represented on the Commission the convention would have been the same, except for a few details; but there was a wide difference, as far as good feeling and mutual satisfaction were concerned, between carrying your partner with you and, after leaving him outside, throwing a document at his head for confirmation or rejection. One of the principal tasks of the Imperial Conference should be to devise new inter-Imperial machinery.

EXCHANGE OF COLONIES.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" (Conservative) has been informed that, although an exchange of colonies between Great Britain and France has never yet been a subject of negotiation between the two countries, yet if any exchange of minor possessions would hereafter facilitate the settlement of a difficulty arising out of a conflict of interests, France would be favourably disposed to adopt such a course. The correspondent understands that the New Hebrides question might provide a case of the kind referred to.—

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Message from Mr. chamberlain.

London, Jan. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, in response to a request from the Montreal "Star" that he would send a message to Canada, said he was profoundly convinced that of all the bonds that can unite nations, the bond of commercial interest was the strongest, and the perception of that fact would ultimately lead to a closer union between Great Britain and the colonies. This was the only foundation for a great Empire. The issue had never been fairly raised in the United Kingdom. As for the defeat of the Unionist party at the general election, it was brought about by causes altogether apart from the principle of mutual preference in trade, and he did not believe that in the long run the people of Great Britain would be behind other parts in promoting a policy tending to place the Empire upon a level with other great associations of nations with which it would have to compete.

NEW FOUNDLAND NAVAL RESERVE.

Objection to a Tropical Cruise.

London Jan. 8.—A number of men of the Newfoundland branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, who have been serving an instructional term on H.M.S. "Brilliant" a second class cruiser, which is used as a R.N.R drill-ship, have declared their repugnance to service in foreign waters. The "Brilliant" recently received orders to cruise in the Caribbean Sea, and of the 45 Newfoundlanders on board 43 protested, and were at once paid off.

CHINESE CUSTOMS RECORD FOR 1906.

London, Jan. 8.—Pekin telegrams report that the revenue collected by the Chinese Maritime Customs Department for the year 1906 totalled £6,000,000. This amount which is quite apart from the inland Customs revenue, exceeds the receipts in any previous year.

THE MOORISH REBEL.

Raisuli Captured.

London, Jan. 8.—Several Spanish newspapers have published telegraphic reports from Morocco stating that Raisuli, the ex-brigand chief, has been captured by a mountain tribe in whose territory he had taken refuge.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Mines Labour Question.

A PROGRESSIVE DEMAND.

London January 8.—Sir George Farrar, the prominent Rand magnate, now advocates the re-enactment of the Labour Importation Ordinance until such time as an adequate supply of native labour shall be available. He admits that the Progressive party of which he is a member, intends to seek a revision of the Constitution recently issued under Royal Letters Patent until the political status of the Transvaal shall be like that of Australia.

The Century Shipping Company's steamer "Cranley" 4,644 tons, has landed 2,129 fresh Chinese at Durban, notwithstanding that, early in December, Mr. Winston Churhill stated that there would be only 1,000 aboard, thus completing the number for whom licences had been issued.

SS. "CITY OF PANAMA" SAFE.

London, Jan. 8.—Advices from Mexico state that the Pacific Mail ss. Co., steamer "City of Panama," said to be wrecked near Pescadona, a seaside resort 38 miles S. of San Francisco, is safe.

BIG FIRE AT BANGKOK.

Immense Damage.

London, Jan. 8.—A disastrous fire broke out in the Chinese quarters of the city of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and did damage to the extent of £583,333.—"Australian paper."

THE RHINE RAILWAY COLLAPSE.

Eighteen Navvies Buried,

London. Jan. 8.—Enghteen of the navvies who were crushed by the collapse of the walls of a deep railway cutting they were working in near Bingen, on the Rhine are still buried beneath the mass of debris that fell on them, and their condition is hopeless.

THE GREAT GRAB POLICY.

Astounding Labour Programme.

London, January 14.—The Independent Labour Party's programme at the London County Council elections includes the municipal ownership or control of electrical works, docks, hospitals and collieries, milk farms, and all transit, including motor omnibuses and also the Metropolitan City Police.

"ABOLISH THE DUMA."

Military Petition to the Tsar.

London, January. 14.—The St Petersburg correspondent of the *Tribune* states that, at a gathering of officers of the Imperial Guard, they devised a shower of petitions urging the Tsar to destroy the Duma and restore the aristocracy. If the petitions failed the officers propose to remove the Tsar from the throne and place one of his uncles in power in his stead.

ATTACK ON LORD ELGIN.

Liberal Press Dissatisfied.

London, January 14.—The *Daily News* strongly advocates Mr. John Redmond succeeding Mr. Bryce as Irish Secretary. There is a sharp attack in the same paper on Lord Elgin, with particular reference to his administration of South Africa and Australia. The article says:—"Lord Elgin should be relieved of a position for which he has never shown any fitness. The Liberals have anxiously watched the many points of danger in Africa. Lord Elgin has not contented the colonies and we are afraid the absurd restriction on the number of Premiers attending the Colonial Conference has done much harm. The same remark applies to his treatment of Australasia in the matter of the New Hebrides."

AN ARTILLERY SCANDAL.

Defective Shells Supplied.

London.—January 14.—Sixty per cent. of the shells supplied by private contractors for the British 13 and 18 pounder guns are defective owing to the improper fixture of the cordite sticks.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Stead on the War Path.

London, January 14.—Mr. W. T. Stead is touring Europe, interviewing leading Statesmen on behalf of the forthcoming Peace Conference and states that Sir H. Campbell Bannerman will represent Great Britain at the Hague.

He adds that Sir Edward Grey has authorised him to declare that Great Britain will propose that the Powers should come to an understanding which would prevent war or render it of rarer occurrence.

He further states Sir Edward Grey says that Sir H. Campbell Bannerman attaches importance to the necessity for making it an obligatory condition that before two bellicose nations commence hostilities twenty days should elapse to enable friendly Powers to offer to mediate.

FAR EASTERN MAILS.

Great Acceleration Proposed.

London, January 14.—A project will shortly be submitted to the British Parliament involving an expenditure of £1,250,000 for the acceleration transit on all British mail route to the Far East. The new route is expected to bring Halifax Nova Scotia, four days and Vancouver within seven days of London.

THE SPRINGBOKS' TOUR.

£10,000 for Charity and Rugby Football.

London January 14.—The South African footballers will receive £10,000 as their share of the gate money of the matches played in England. The money is to be devoted to charity and the encouragement of Rugby football in South Africa. Beds will be endowed in South African hospitals to commemorate the successes of the footballers.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

London, Jan. 14.—Thirteen British firms in Hongkong have protested against the sudden extinction of the opium trade, stating there stocks were valued at 1 1/2 millions sterling.

NEW UNIVERSITY FOR DUBLIN.

London January 14—Government will probably introduce a Bill to establish a new University in Dublin.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane have been installed as Rectors of the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities.

AN ECHO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire Insurance Company Not Liable.

London Jan. 14.—The Supreme Court at California has upheld the contention of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company that the latter was not liable for the fire losses attributable to the San Francisco earthquake.

NEGRO REGIMENTS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London January 14th.—The Washington War Department declares the Negro Regiments were sent to the Philippines because it was their turn to go and not because of the Brownville disturbances.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S HEALTH.

Present at the Cooch-Behar Garden Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18

Sir Andrew Fraser has recovered from his recent indisposition and was present at the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's garden party at Alipur to-day. Lord Kitchener was also present.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

East India Committee in London Proposed,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has decided to take steps to form an East India Committee in London on somewhat similar basis to that of the old established West India Committee.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

The Sara Site Preferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

So far the evidence given before the Ganges Bridge Committee is unanimously in favour of the Sara Ghat.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Over 60 people wended their way at daybreak yesterday morning to the Jackal Club, which was the place selected for the Meeting of the Bombay Foxhounds. There was a very heavy dew and as the temperature was pleasantly cool, it seemed as if hounds would run at a great pace when once on the line of a jackal. The gallop, however, was a fair one without being at any time particularly fast. A favourite covert in the direction of Parla was the first to be drawn and it was at once evident that a jackal was lurking about somewhere in this vicinity. With a chorus of music the pack streamed out of the wood and lead us straight across the melon ground as far as Sahar church, where for a few moments a check occurred. Probably the jackal had not cared to face some cultivators at work in the fields close by, and in their eagerness the hounds overran the scent. The huntsman cast the pack to the left of the church, and one hound after another soon owned to the scent again. They piloted us along a pleasant stretch of rice fields, parallel with the Vehar Pipe, and then swung right handed towards the village of Bhowan Puri, but did not go quite so far as the village, another turn to the right over a long line of paddy bunds brought us to the Backwater. Some little difficulty occurred here, owing doubtless to the jackal having twisted about a good deal, as hounds were again at fault, but after crossing the stream they once more picked up the correct line, and ran well to the Vehar-Kurla Road. Leaving this road behind them they continued the chase over excellent riding country as far as the Hog's Back Hill, and fortunately the jackal had not attempted to shake off his pursuers by hiding in the large earth on the top of this hill, as many a jackal had done on previous occasions. Hounds continued to hunt with determination through the close brushwood on the far side of the Hog's Back. And it was necessary far us to ask our horses to negotiate some good sized walls, and owing to the closeness of the trees these walls took a good deal of getting over. Having pushed our way through this jungle, however, we reached the immense hill which forms one side of the enormous Horse Shoe Valley. Hounds went straight up over the hill, but luckily everybody was able to gallop round it into the beautiful valley beyond, on entering which one was able to watch the pack running well together along the slopes of the "mountain"—a very pretty sight. The pack still held on to the scent along the side of the range of hills in the direction of Powai, the jackal probably having had no particular desire to show the way across the valley, and it consequently became necessary for the hunt officials to mount the hill from the valley. Some eager sportsman joined them, but the majority of the field thought it kinder to their horses not to do so unless absolutely obliged. Eventually the jackal succeeded in running out of scent in some very thick jungle between the valley and the lake at Powai. As before stated the run was a fair one, and over good riding country, but with the unusually heavy dew, it is difficult to say why the pace was not faster. How often does the unexpected happen in our Salsette country? Sometimes with the ground bone dry, hounds will run at steeple chase speed with apparently nothing to help them and yet yesterday, with all the elements in their favour, the run though distinctly pleasant, could not be described as fast. There were a good many falls amongst the followers of the pack yesterday; many more than usual; but fortunately nobody was seriously damaged. One cannot however fall about with impunity over our hard ground as it is possible to in the soft green meadows of England. "A fall is a hawful thing" said the best of lecturers, and the less one has of them the better.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

Handicaps.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

The Epoon Plate—1 mile.

Killea	10 7	Metal Maid	8 7	Harpist	7 9
Clansepot	9 8	Shotover	8 4	Elfie	6 13
Royalist	8 12	Ruritons	8 2	Freelance	6 10

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs

The Dadur Plate 7 furlongs.

Tachrect	10 3	Red	8 11	Little Joker	7 9
Hermit	10 1	Nooman	8 10	Osborne	7 6
Vasco	9 12	Antica	8 5	Highborn	7 5
Bandit II	9 6	Paisala II	8 3	Linnosl	6 12
False Start	9 0	Ashroff	8 1	Sarbiel	6 10
Witness II	8 12	Grey Falcon	7 11		

Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 3lb.

DRAW FOR THE HOPEFUL PLATE.

1st Hopeful Plate.	2nd Hopeful Plate.
Spearment	Sherlock
Kalee charan	Madrid
Sir Roy	Joker
Saad	Lisbon
Nazzar	Must Win
Tabriz	Tardeo
Madras	Idbas
Swallor	His Majesty
Thuyyar	Great Shot
Lucky Prince	Chum Chuman
Kawakib	Poscidon

DRAW FOR THE BEGINNERS PLATE.

1st Beginner's Plate.	2nd Beginner's Plate.
Purvez	Grey Boy
Flicker	Lucky shot late Sam Sam
Toy	Caroon
Little John	Little Sanaya
Maluan	Barola
Serrse	Matlik
Scipeo	Moosayeb
Hazza	Kayal
Busheer	Fattchkhan
Sacod	Rajput
Razab	Sheepab
Happy Land	Kabil
Faraj	Shah Line
Mosaffery	Squire
Bibou	Liberal
Fadil	Collector

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Dadur Plate—Surbed, Vasco and Hermit.

The Hopeful Plate—Elector, Flag, Mezar, Matlik, Eugene, Muftakhar, Zabar, Shummer.

The Begcauer Plate—Sib, Young Arthur, Glass, Mulfrud and Star of Bombay.

The Mahim Plate—Sabah, Faugh-a-Ballagh, Tuticorin, Shauwar and Sherali.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club,
Bombay, 24th January 1907.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will be held at Bombay, commencing on the 20th February under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association. The maximum number of Ponies for any Team shall be 16 only. And the Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The Stewards are the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Brig.-General Greenfield, Colonel Murray, D. N. Graham, Esq., F. A. Prevost, Esq. Major Lloyds-Jones Lieutenant-Colonel 7 Forbes, Captain H. Meynell.

The Winning team will be entitled to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for not longer than twelve months or until the date of the next tournament should that take place within twelve months when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

Duration of Play in the preliminary ties to be thirty minutes, but in the final forty minutes.

A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented to the winning team, or, if preferred, expended in the purchase of four cups for the members of the winning team.

The Winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883 and 1884, were the Central India Horse.

The Winners of the Cup in 1885 were the Bombay Gymkhana.

The Winners of the Cup in 1886 and 1887 were the Poona Gymkhana.

The Winners of the Cup in 1888 were the Vikar-ul Umrah's Paigah Team.

The Winners of the Cup in 1889, 1890 and 1891, were the 7th Hussars.

The Winners of the Cup in 1892 were the Poona Gymkhana.

The Winners of the Cup in 1893, were the Jodhpore 1st Team.

The Winners of the Cup in 1894 were the Jodhpore 2nd Team.

The Winners of the Cup in 1895 were the Yikar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team.

The Winners of the Cup in 1896 were the Durham Light Infantry.

The Winners of the Cup from 1897 to 1900 the No Tournament was held.

The Winners of the Cup in 1901 were the Viceroy Team won.

The Winners of the Cup in 1902 to 1906, the No Tournament was held.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Honorary Secretary certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, before granting the usual concession, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform him as early as possible (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay; and he will obtain a letter from the General Traffic Manager authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the reduced terms.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with Mr. L. Carraclough, Hony. Secretary, Bombay Polo Tournament. The Entries will close on the 11th February

CALCUTTA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

GANGES PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr R A C Peach's b e m Manon
Mr R C Ramshaw's gr h Girgistan
Mr Rahadi's br mare g Gem Pearl
Mr J B's ch mare m Phoebe
Mr J M Rebeanachi's b mare g Downland
Captain Holden's br mare g Craig
Mr A Gamble's ch m Golden
Mr A Grosser's b mare g Swindle
Mr W Bell Irving's b mare m Wake Up
Mr McGeorge's br m Devil's Limit
Mr A N Dass' b e m Miss Trenton
Mr Maxwell's br mare m Nanette
Mr G Pearson's ch mare g Narwanah
Mr Dartmoor's b mare g Defendant
Mr Buttanee's ch. mare m Hazelnut
Mr A Schwerdtfeger's b mare m Sal
Mr J B Fe's b e m Deepdale
Mr J D Scott's b mare m Lady Viola
Mr J D Scott's bk br mare m Sweet Sound

SELLING HANDICAP—7 furlongs

Mr S Margetti's b mare g St Michael
Mr Charles' bk mare g Foy
Mr Charles' ch mare m Woodbine
Mr Charles' ch e g Khalel King
Mr B B's b e m Banquet
Mr J C Gubbann's b mare g Gum
Mr J C Gubbann's br e g Handsome
Mr J C Gubbann's bk mare g Dulcimer
Mr A N Dass' b mare g Springlock
Mr A N Dass' b e m Child Adopted
Mr Field's b e g Nirvana
Mr Lavid Clark's b mare m Thetis
Mr Dartmoor's b mare g Defendant
Mr W B Green's b mare m Leading Lady
Mr J D Scott's b ch g Rosebud
Mr J D Scott's b e m Deepdale
Mr E J Marshall's b e g Master Charlie

KIDDERPORE PLATE—7 furlongs

Mr Ramshaw's b e g Lord Barrymore by Elopement—Jeepoint, (4)
Mr D B Myers' b mare g Bon Bon
Mr Dartmoor's br m Calliope
Mr Charles' ch mare g Foy
Mr Charles' b e g Pendicel
Mr H D Cregeen's b or br mare m Elgin
Mr O M D Bell's br mare g Bell Blue
Mr Walmsley's b e g Scamander
Mr Walmsley's b e g Jack Sheppard
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e m Pendown
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch e m Dominare
Mr B B's b e m Bonnet
Mr B B's ch mare m Lois
Mr A N Dass' ch e g Carnival
Mr A N Dass' b e m Clyader
Mr Galstaun's b mare g Our State
Mr Galstaun's br e g Sainte Marquise
Mr Da Soysa's b e h Footprint
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady
Mr E J Marshall's ch e g Galley Slave
Mr E J Marshall's b mare g Lipscombe
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero

THE MINTO FETE PLATE—1 mile.

Mr D B Myers' b mare g Bon Bon
Mr Walmsley's ch e m Scamander
Mr B B's ch mare m Leda
Mr Galstaun's br mare g Prince Lyon
Mr Galstaun's br e m Killeevan
Mr Galstaun's b e m Paddy's Darling
Mr A N Dass' b e m Uptime
Messrs Hudson and Butler's br e m Blitzen
Mr Holmes' bk e m Ammamolbeh
Mr Da Soysa's b e h Footprint
Mr E J Marshall's b mare g Kipling
Mr E J Marshall's br e g Master Charlie
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero

THE CLUB PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Ramshaw's br mare m Wakeful, 14 2
Mr J C Galstaun's b mare h Matalgia, 14 1 1-2
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Silploce, 14 2
Mr Field's b mare m Solace, 14 2
Mrs J M Gregory's b mare m Picture, 14 2
Mr Dartmoor's bk mare m Hazelnut, 14 2
Colonel Beaver's ch e g Jolly Roger, 14 2
Mr J D Scott's ch mare m Kathleen II, 14 0 1-2
Mr J D Scott's b mare m Lady Viola, 14 1 3-4
Mr J D Scott's b mare g Dimple II, 14 1 2-4
Mr J D Scott's b sth afc h Pat C, 14 1
Mr Bunting's gr e m Lady Grey II, 14 1 1-2

BENGAL PLATE—5 furlongs

Mr D B Myers' b e m Vespasia
Mr A Gamble' ch e m Golden
Mr S Margrett's b mare g St Michael
Mr Bell Irving's b mare m Wake Up
Mr Coggan's ch mare m Pallas
Mr O M D Bell's ch e m Sloe Stone
Mr M Gutschke's br mare m Lily late Dulcimer by Andante—Dulcetta, 6 yrs
Mr Biddy's ch mare m Token
Mr R B Lamotte's b mare g Prince Moorefield
Mr A N Dass' b e m Miss Trenton
Mr Hodson's br m Dame Fortune by Fortunio—Miladi, a
Mr Austin's b mare g Tunster by Inspiration—Orphan Girl 5 yrs
Mr R J Farquharson's b mare g Recoil by Amberite—Anonyme, 5 yrs
Mr Dartmoor's bk mare m Hazelnut
Mrs J M Gregory's b mare m Picture
Mr H Reynolds's b mare g Lynwood
Mr J D Scott's b e m Kathleen II
Mr J D Scott's b mare m Lady Viola
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray by Sailor Lad—Kerosal 4 yrs

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, January 23.

432 Detail—To-day Friday the 25th instant.
Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
Dress—Drill order, Plain clothes.
433 Musketry—The Rifle Ranges of the 102th and 113th Infantries at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily.
Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a. m.
434 Enrolments—The undermamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 6031 Vol W Browning, No 6032 Vol J Wells and No 6036 Vol C M Bell, to "C" Coy.
No 6034 Cadet J Cribb, No 6035 Cadet A E Cribb, No 6036 Cadet C Watson, No 6037 Cadet W Cutler, No 6038 Cadet J Hamilton, No 6039 Cadet M Navin and No 6042 Cadet W Eagle, to "H" Coy.
No 6043 Cadet A Nicholson, No 6044 Cadet McClumpha, No 6045 Cadet S Bennett and No 6046 Cadet S Perry, to "I" Coy.
435 Transfer—No 5786 Cadet W Gale, is transferred from "K" to "C" Coy in the rank

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON BURNEY—INTERESTING FACT.

NONE of the obituaries of the late Ven. Charles Burney have mentioned the interesting fact that it was he who, as a young curate, was called up on in 1840, in the absence, through illness, of his father, to officiate at the funeral of his famous great-aunt, Madame d'Arblay. There are, we imagine, few clergymen now living who can claim to have assisted at the obsequies of one who, like Madame d'Arblay, was the admired and intimate friend of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Reynolds, and of all the wits of the second half of the eighteenth century. Fanny Burney's early friend and patron Mrs. Piozzi, better known as Mrs. Thrale, affords a no less striking instance of the linking of generations. Born in 1740, this remarkable woman was still living at Bath in 1821, and it is interesting to recall at the present moment that it was while on a visit there that the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, as a small girl, had a glimpse of the famous old lady who had in her younger days been Johnson's constant hostess at Streatham.

THE NEW CANON OF ST. ALBANS.

The Rev. Thomas Leslie Papillon who is appointed to the vacant canonry of St. Albans—at present a stall without provender—had a brilliant academic career at Oxford, which included the Hertford Scholarship and first-classes both in "Mods" and "Greats." He has published an admirable edition of Virgil, and a manual of Comparative Philology, which has passed through several editions. Although he now holds the New College living of Writtle—a typical Essex village on a tributary of the Chelmer—Canon Papillon is still keenly interested in all matters relating to education.

ORGANISING THE LAW CLERKS.

The success that has attended the recently founded London Law Clerks' Association has stimulated the solicitors' clerks of Brimingham to form a similar organisation for the Midlands, and the new society has now been successfully launched under the title of the Birmingham and District Law Clerks' Association. Its objects are practically identical with those of the Metropolitan association. Membership is restricted expressly to "male clerks" only, but all male clerks engaged in the offices of solicitors or barristers practising in the city of Birmingham or in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, or Stafford, and all clerks employed in any court of law or by any legal institution in Birmingham, or in any one of the several counties named, are eligible.

THE WONDERS OF LONDON'S NEW COLOSSEUM.

At last it seems that London is to have something that really "licks creation" in the gigantic colosseum which is to be erected for next year's Olympic Games. This leviathan building is, we learn, to provide sitting accommodation for no fewer than 367,000 spectators, a number greater than the combined population of Nottingham and Norwich, or of the entire county of Suffolk. All the spectators who once crowded the Flavian amphitheatre at Rome, the world-famous Colosseum, could find ample room in a fourth of it; and it could easily accommodate seven times the number of people who attend nightly the thirty-two theatres and music-halls in Central London. In fact, so enormous is the capacity of this projected stadium that the spectators necessary to fill it would form a procession, two abreast, at intervals of a yard, long enough to reach from its doors to Leicester.

DANIEL LAMBERT.

The announcement that the Daniel Lambert licensed house on Ludgate-hill is to be brought under the auctioneer's hammer recalls the fact that the celebrated fat man after whom the well known tavern was named has been dead nearly a hundred years. He who was described in a local paper as "the acme of mortal hugeness" was born at Leicester in 1770. His father, after having been huntsman to the Earl of Stamford, was made keeper of Leicester Gaol, in which office the great Daniel succeeded him in 1791. It was shortly after he had received that appointment that his size and weight enormously increased. In 1793 he weighed thirty two stone. He continued to grow in bulk from year to year, and consequently in 1805 resigned his position as gaoler, an annuity of £50 being awarded him.

HIS LATER LIFE.

In the following year—just over a century ago—Lambert began to turn to private profit the fame for corpulence which had hitherto brought him merely annoyance. He travelled to London in a carriage specially constructed for the journey, and in April 1806 commenced "receiving company" from noon to 4 p.m. at No. 53 Piccadilly. Great curiosity was excited and many descriptions of Lambert were published. He afterwards made a short tour in the provinces, and again exhibited himself in the Metropolis in 1807. Daniel died suddenly at Stamford in 1809. At the time of his decease he was 5ft. 11 in. in height and weighed 52 3 4 stone. There are several portraits of Lambert extant, including the large mezzotint in Lyson's Collectanea in the British Museum Library.

A LEAP OF 130 FEET.

If, as is reported, a Norwegian athlete has succeeded in leaping the enormous distance of 130ft. on his snow-shoes, his prospect of winning the Championship at the forthcoming *Hopperad* at Holmenkollen, near Christiania, ought to be indeed rosy. It is not many years since a leap of 70ft. from the platform two-thirds of the way down the steep snow-slope which forms the track at Holmenkollen was considered marvellous. To-day a comparative tyro can afford to smile at such a feeble effort. Jumps of 90ft. are everyday performances; a schoolboy actually cleared 103 1-2ft; and thought nothing of it.

FROM RAILWAY GUARD TO M. P.

Few men are better acquainted with life upon the railway than Mr. Walter Hudson, who represents Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Parliament. Mr. Hudson commenced his career as a shunter at Croft Junction, a suburb of Darlington. After about six months of shunting, a writer in "Cassel's Saturday Journal" tells, he became an under-guard, and when another twelve months had elapsed he was appointed a main line guard, his duties in this capacity being confined, for the most part, to heavy traffic—that is to say, he had charge of goods and mineral trains, and in many cases express and excursion trains. He is now one of the spokesmen of the railway workers in Parliament—a legislator highly respected by all parties

A FLOWER FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Fleet-street naturalists, who usually descant at this season upon the few remaining wild-flowers of the countryside, for some reason always forget to include in their list the winter heliotrope. Yet this pretty alien, whose vanilla perfume has won the popular name of "cherry-pie," is now quite naturalised, and can frequently be found when the snow suffers, by the road-sides of the home-counties, or even so far north as Scotland. According to Albertus Magnus, this or some kin-bred flower, possesses wonderful properties, for if you "wrap it in a bay-leaf with a wall's tooth, it will, when placed under the pillow, show a man who has been robbed where are his goods, and who has taken them." So Mr. Sherlock Holmes can still console himself by cultivating the winter heliotrope in his well-earned rural retirement, for the benefit of shareholders in slate-clubs.

THE MAN SHOPPER.

(By W-lt Wh-tm-n.)

I am a man shopper.
I am one of a million souls, and yet I am a million souls in one.
I stride hither and thithers, looking for something to give to Lizzie, and for the talking doll for my sister's cousin's niece.
I have in my vest pocket the list. Mine is one of a million vest pockets, and mine is a million vest pockets in one.
I must find pearl-handled opera-glasses for Cousin Jennie (if I can get anything decent for fifteen-and-six)
I must get a hundred other things, for this is the season of joy and gladness.
I am the man shopper.
I feel that my heart is big within me. I unbutton my vest to give it room.
say my heart is big and I unbutton my vest, and a Kind Old Lady, warns me that I am tempting the pneumony.
I wonder what the world would do without Kind Old Ladies. (Confound it, Madame, you may be kind, but your umbrella's jabbed me in the short ribs.)
I asked the man in the wondrous apparel at the door to direct me to the novelty counter. I am gone, but he is still telling me how to go there.
I shall follow the crowd. I am the crowd. I am embodied gladness. I am the exultant soul of all those that seek pledges of affection for friends and kindred.
I am the man shopper.
I hear a hundred gay girls giggle about what they will get for him. I also hear them gurgle about what he out to get for them.
I am pained. I have leaned against some holly. I am told by another floor-walker how to get to the novelty counter.
I tell him how to go somewhere else.
I am asked by seven hundred people if I have been waited on.
I am full of the fierce joy of being in and among, and up, and through, and altogether and utterly of the great mass of humanity.
I am the—For the last time, sir, get off my feet.

W. D. Nesbit, in the "Chicago Tribune."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ELABORATE COIFFURES IN VOGUE.

Puffs and coronet braids are among the hairdressing fads of the hour, and the elaborate coiffure is again in vogue. Softly-waved hair is being parted in the front, fluffed over and behind the ears, and then arranged in elaborate puffs low on the neck or on the crown of the head. This elaborate coiffure may be easily arranged if its wearer is blessed with a sufficient quantity of hair, or may be purchased in the most convenient from to match all tints of hair. Wreaths and tiaras are the crowning feature for evening wear, and each woman picks her crown to match her hair and her general style. Many of the designs are being suggested this season by the name of the wearer. Violets, for instance, are carried out in designs of amethysts, rosebuds in coral, and lilies-of-the-valley have leaves of pale green enamel, stems of gold, and blossoms of tiny pearls, and daisies are of gold filigree with topaz centres. Flower garlands are being made up quite artistically in precious metals, stones and enamels, and the old idea of adding diamonds here and there by way of dewdrops is not forgotten. The woman with classic features is entwining her locks about a simple band of gold or silver, with a star of diamonds or rubies shining above her forehead. Some women are carrying out the general design of their tiaras in all their ornaments. Earrings, necklaces, bracelets, and clasps are of the same stones, with the settings either in classic or floral designs to accord with the hair ornament. The weight of some of the tiaras is considerable, and the hair has very often to be worn on the top of the head to afford a cushion for them to rest on. My lady of fashion is also bestowing as much care upon her corsage flower as upon her coiffure or tiara. There is a great art in the choice of a corsage flower, and a possibility of daring colour scheme in a large artificial blossom, or cluster of blossoms. Last spring a single black rose with foliage was extremely popular in Paris, and this winter orchids, violets, and roses, and a number of other blossoms vie with one another for popularity. The wearing of artificial flowers, save in connexion with evening toilet, at one time did not obtain favour among the fashionable, but the artificial flowers of to-day are wonderfully beautiful, and are to be seen nestling effectively among furs and laces. This is a touch distinctly Parisian.

USEFUL BARGAINS.

Among the more pretentious of the season's offerings of articles of dress at the sales must be mentioned the exquisite hand-embroidered silks sold in dress-lengths. One beautiful dress-length of this sort was of Japanese silk crepe, heavily embroidered in a floral design, with the centres of the blossoms picked out in gold thread. Other pretty and less expensive patterns can be had in silk. They come in all the delicate shades of silk, with lace trimmings dyed to match, or with natural laces, accompanied by sets of velvet motifs with a touch of gold introduced. It is early to talk of such things as filmy muslins, hand-embroidered and lace trimmed, linen, white serge, summery silk, etc., but these dainty materials are among the most interesting bargains at many of the sales. They come in dress-lengths and in partly made-up robes, prettily tucked and gauged. Handsome umbrellas art to be had in great variety, and never have there been such beauty and variety in handles. Crystal is popular both for trimming and for whole handles, and there are beautiful designs in carved ivory set in gold and in jade. Black ivory handles have narrow encircling bands of cut crystal, and particularly smart umbrellas have slender, polished wood handles merely capped with gold, in which is set a large stone covering almost the entire end and showing only a narrow rim of the gold. Hand-wrought balls of gold or silver on slender, polished wood handles are also very smart without being disagreeably conspicuous. A novelty among the new umbrellas is one in heavy black silk with a hem to match the gown in colour. All the most fashionable colours are represented in this new fad.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, JANUARY 24TH.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking almost completed.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Benares.—Looks like rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton picking commenced, and arrivals expected early in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, show bolls rapidly ripening and want fine weather. Cotton healthy and picking commenced.

Dholera.—Mornings misty. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Fog continue till morning.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat requires fine weather.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular.

Winds in Sind and Gujarat are rather cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is in large excess of normal at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95·3 at Malegaon and the lowest 48·3 at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Ajmere, Dessa and Ahmedabad.

Rain.—Colombo reports light showers and Lahore a few drops.

Weather.—A depression appears to exist in Sind where the abnormal deficiency amounts to nearly a quarter of an inch. The weather in Sind and Gujarat is in an unsettled condition and is likely to become more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total.....	3	3	104
Total plague deaths to date..	134,279		
Same date last year.....	8	6	107

THE chemists of New York have had a remarkable banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. The food was all prepared by chemical processes. The favourite dish was sodium-antimonylartatiat, which was followed by trioxytriphenylmethan. For those with delicate appetities dinitrobromanthraq iron was prepared.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

IT is hard to say "no" to the children—specially in the Christmas holidays. But it has to be done. It is that or the workhouse. At least, it is with a good many people. One hears a great deal at this time of the year—or one reads it—of the tender thoughtfulness of the theatrical manager in providing so liberally for the little ones. But is it so very sweet of them to "present" what they cannot give—to make children desire what their parents cannot afford to buy for them? The tender-hearted father of limited means and unlimited family will have his doubts. He will feel that the theatrical managers, by catering at so many theatres for the infant taste, are taking from him the pleasure of giving his children a thoroughly enjoyable Christmas. He will feel that the theatrical managers are turning a great joy into a serious business. And nobody feels so keenly as the fond father feels what a very serious business this wide-spread production of children's entertainment is. It means to him that he must spend more than he can afford to to spend or be thought "beastly stingy."

To be thought "beastly stingy" by children at Christmastide when one is straining to give them a good time is to wear the badge of the curmudgeon over the heart that despises it. This magnificent liberality of the theatrical managers is miserably hard on parents who are doing their best. But the position of paterfamilies unenviable as it is today is nothing like what it is going to be. In a few years' Shaftesbury Avenue Aldwych Kingsway and St. Martins Lane will each be occupied by about a dozen theatres. There will be the Dare Theatre, the Ellaline Theatre, the Studholme Theatre, the Grossmith Theatre, the Millar Theatre, the May Theatre, the Sinden Theatre, the Bradfield Theatre, the Ray Theatre, the Orme Theatre and the Greene Theatre And at Christmastime the manager of each house will present the lady or the gentleman after whom the building has been named in a piece specially written for the little ones and what will the father and mother do them poor things! The prospect does not bear dwelling upon. That way lies madness. Sufficient for the day is the embarrassment thereof. Let us save up our coppers and do the best we can. Angels could not do more.

Sindbad at Drury Lane on Boxing Night was a very different matter to the performance as it appeared to me a few days ago when I wrote of it for these columns as "*Sindbad* in the Rough." Although only a week of nights was to pass before its presentation in public, *Sindbad*, when I had seen it last seemed to me to be in an alarming state of unpreparedness. The principals were reading their parts from books—the men in tweed suits and bowlers, the ladies in winter walking skirts and fur jackets. The little girls who represent the body of the inevitable dragon were crawling along the stage, behind the monster's fearsome head, in their every-day clothes: and the great whale upon which the wrecked Sindbad and party climb for safety, taking it to be a small island, had not yet learned to wriggle its tail or to emit two hissing columns of steam from its head. Elaborate scenery made elaborate mistakes, either refusing, at urgent moment, to come on when wanted or to go off when not wanted.

The great Roc, which carries off Sindbad, the heroine's lover, over the mountain barrier to the Valley of Diamonds—Sindbad himself not being required for this amazing adventure in the Drury Lane version of the legend—was so slow in its jerky descent and ascent that the performers who were "on in this scene" might easily have taken a nap or their supper while the "ungainly fowl" went through its business. But these delays and entanglements a few days before "the night" are common things with Drury Lane pantomime—as with pantomime elsewhere. In some miraculous way, known only to those who are intimate with the working of the production, it all comes right in the end—even, as was the case with Sindbad, when a principal fall sick at the tenth hour and a new artist is engaged to take his place at the eleventh. On Boxing Night at Drury Lane everything went as smoothly as ice upon ice. The dragon was in every sense perfect: the Roc in its descent and ascent did not suggest, as it had suggested before, that it might just as well have a final "k" as not; the scenery behaved itself admirably: and the whole wagged its tail just like a real dog, and blew off steam just like a real engine.

Wondrously dazzling as is the Valley of Diamonds to which the Drury Lane Roc so obligingly conducts the handsome Hindbad (Miss Queenie Leighton), and marvellous as is the mechanism which is responsible for the seemingly natural animation of the whale, Mr. J. Hickory Wood's pantomime is not merely a success of "effects." It is principally a pantomime of fun, and the fun is none the worse, at such season as the present, for being of the rollicking and irresponsible order. If you want to make children laugh—and it is for the youngsters that the Drury Lane Sindbad has been chiefly composed—it is no use indulging in the humours of comedy. There must be a "smack" of humour in the comedian's dialogue which shall knock a man over—say a smack on the chest with a large fish, such as Mr. Harry Fragson, as Envoy to the Empress of all the Saharas, throws at Mr. Arthur Conquest (Mrs. Sindbad) in the whale scene. The screams of childish laughter that this little pleasantry arouses at Drury Lane must convince Mr. Arthur Collins, should he need convincing, that he has done right in seeing that this pantomime jokes are of a physically striking character. Mr. Arthur Conquest, about whom there is a good deal of the acrobat, is a capital fellow for amusing the children, and literally spares no pains to make them happy. Everyone will sympathise with Mr. Harry Randall in that illness which has prevented him from making his public appearance as Mr. Sindbad, a part in which a rehearsals he promised to be so funny, but no one can be sorry, since his place had to be taken by some one that his absence from the theatre has led Mrs. Sindbad being impersonated by a gentleman so full of the fine old-fashioned tumble-back humour as is Mr. Arthur Conquest.

Mr. Walter Passmore is a comedian of so much resource that he can adapt himself equally successfully to Gilbert and Sullivan opera, Shaftesbury Avenue musical comedy, and Drury Lane pantomime. It is true that the difference between musical comedy and pantomime is not a very great one compared with that between Gilbert and Sullivan opera and musical comedy, but they are nevertheless three distinct things, and in each one Mr. Passmore has proved his ability to hold for himself a foremost place. As Sindbad the Sailor he is first-rate.

Mr. Harry Fragson, as the Envoy, will improve as time goes on. He is too clever an artist not to take advantage of opportunities which are sure to crop up as the pantomime settles down. At present Mr. Fragson suffers from being too much to the front under circumstances which provide no particular reason why he should be. His song at the piano this year is a terribly tame affair, the waltz refrain with which each verse concludes being little else than a mere marking of time, like the monotonous thud of the banjo. But there is plenty of time, as there is room, for improvement, and no doubt Mr. Fragson has already some plan in his head for being himself again.

CHRISTMASSING THE KIDDIES—1906-7.

I took the kids on Boxing Night
To *Sindbad* at "the Lane,"
And, oh, the sight of their delight
Was balm for any pain!
I thought I'd giv'n the treat of treats:
Yet when they got me home
They sat me down to write for seats
For London's Hippodrome.

They clapped the show with all their main,
They clapped with all their might,
One youngster, *a l'Americaine*,
Declared 'twas "out of sight!"
On Treasure Ships in Fairy Seas
Their tongues next morning ran;
But by the evening it was, "Please,
We've not seen *Peter Pan*."

To *Peter Pan*, of course, they went,
And revelled in its joys!
But, oh, what bent for discontent
Have little girls and boys!
The Boy who would not upward grow
Admittedly was grand;
But life was slow that did not know
Alice in Wonderland.

And there was Hengler's *Riding Hood*,
And Terry's version, too;
And *Robin Hood* was quite as good,
And quite as true and new;
And who could have the heart to miss
The Crystal Palace show!
In such a worthy case as this
Twere churlish to say "no."

Suburban pantomimes appealed
From circular and wall,
And though my seven senses reeled
To contemplate them all—
To think so many Christmas sights
Could all together run—
My kiddies calmly fixed the nights
For seeing every one!

I dream today of journey's thrill
In bus's homeward bound,
Of mist-enshrouded Notting Hill
And choking Underground,
Yet how can I my fate lament
When told I ought to say
I'm quite content my fortune went
In such a pleasant way!

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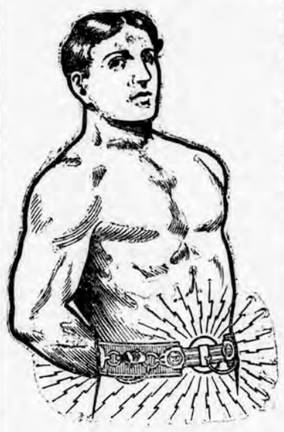

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Yours truly, (Sd.) I. D'CACCIA.

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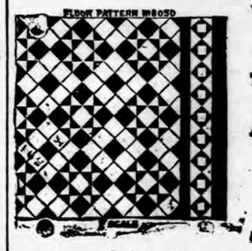

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